The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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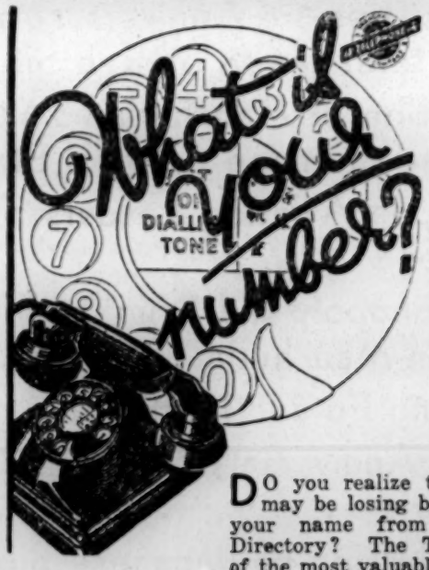

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE---IS IT OUT-OF-DATE?

WHEN Roy Howard, head of the *United Press*, expressed himself in South America recently to the effect that the Monroe doctrine had outlived its usefulneses and that the Southern American republics did not appreciate the overlordship that it implied, he may to a certain extent have been influenced by the fact that he might get a few more customers for the news service which he so ably directs. However, there is no questioning the fact that the sentiment is growing in the United States that the American government has quite a big enough job on hand to handle matters within its own domain and that it is not worth the while to go out of its way to assume additional burdens. The recent withdrawal of American Marines from Haiti was an indication of the general tendency. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, the leading commercial journal in the United States, recently commented that the policy which America had followed for some years past in Latin America was not only thankless, but it was also unprofitable. As regards the Monroe Doctrine itself, its very existence gave the Japanese an argument to say that their aims in the Far East are the same as those covered in the Doctrine. In this connection it will be apropos to recall two facts, namely that the original idea envisaged by the Doctrine came from a British statesman; also that it never had any further basis legally than that it was enunciated in a message to Congress by President Monroe (but generally believed to have been written by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State.) Henry Clay, a few days after President Monroe's message was delivered, offered a resolution in Congress embodying the essence of the Doctrine, but it was never acted upon. Briefly stated, the history of the Monroe Doctrine is as follows: As a result of the South American republics having gained their independence, Britain had worked up a large trade. After the downfall of Napoleon, the members of the so-called "Holy Alliance" made a move to assist Spain to recover her South American possessions. It was then that Mr. Canning, at that time premier of Engand, proposed to the United States that

the two countries should unite in a joint declaration against the designs of the Alliance on the Western Continent. The United States had already at that time recognized the South American republics. The United States made it a condition for entering into a joint undertaking with England that the latter should also recognize the new South American Republics. That England was not willing to do at that particular time. Shortly afterwards, however, the United States made the declaration—that is, President Monroe's message enunicating the Doctrine—on its own account. By the irony of fate the British were the first to have the Doctrine applied against them.

TOO MUCH WATER—AND TOO LITTLE WATER

READERS all over the world, and particularly in China, during the past six months or more could not but have been impressed with the paradox that various parts of the world, prominently among them China, were suffering at the same time both from too much water, and from too little water. Items on both these subjects have been grouped together week after week in the columns of this journal so as to impress this paradox on the public mind. America has also been one of the countries that has suffered from drought during the past year—and a considerable portion of the regions involved had previously been devastated by floods. China and America both have an engineering problem before them that we feel should be given more attention than has so far been given to it in either country. China to some extent is suffering from the sins of its forefathers in denuding the country of its forests; and, aside from the effect that denudation has had upon the hygroscopic quality of the soil—it has made China dependent to a large extent upon the rest of the world for its lumber supplies for decades, possibly centuries, to come. However badly depressed, or however poor a future many other lines of foreign trade may have in China, the lumber trade is assured a steady market in China for generations to come.

Two major problems confront the world for solution in this connection. One is a purely engineering problem, namely to conserve the water that the Heavens supply and then arrange to make it available when the supply from above falls short. The other is a scientific problem, namely to create conditions in the atmosphere that will more or less bring the distribution or incidence of rainfall within the control of mankind. Attempts that have been made in this direction have so far met with little success, but in the end when the problem has once been solved the world will marvel, like it has about many other problems that have been solved in the past, that nobody had thought of the idea before. Certain principles that are involved in the direction of air currents and the precipitation of moisture are already well known, some of them have been known for centuries. Great heat in a certain area, for instance, will cause upward currents of air, and currents of air will rush in from other points to fill the vacuum. Mankind's knowledge of these principles is being added to almost daily and weather forecasts are becoming gradually more reliable than they were in past years. There are legends that every great battle in history has been followed by heavy rainfall. This has led experimenters at various times in past decades, and particularly in America, to explode dynamite in dry areas with a view of attracting rains to them. Such experiments have had no marked success. But it is just possible that these experimenters have hit on the germ of an idea which some future genius will develop. Undoubtedly also there is a subtle connection between the electricity in the atmosphere and the incidence of rainfall, as thunderstorms are nearly always incidental to heavy downpress of rain.

Some day a government's radio station may be able to "turn on" rain almost as easily as we to-day turn on the music from Rome, London or New York. In the meantime mankind would be better advised to put its engineers and scientists to work on solving this problem of water distribution than in inventing methods for mutual slaughter. In China and America both millions of people and thousands of technical men are without employment—and a great cry is made about the matter. The trouble in both countries is that a great deal of work that ought to be done is not being done. This matter of water control is undoubtedly to be included in said category.

JAPAN'S DEPORTATION OF CHINESE

THE following translation from a prominent Chinese newspaper calls attention once more to the fact that Japan in its attitude towards Chinese immigration adopts exactly the same course that the United States does in regard to Japanese (and other Asiatic) immigration, and for the same reasons. The Chinese are now protesting against Japanese action just as the Japanese have protested against American action. It this connection it is worth recalling that a great deal of the Japanese protest in recent years has not been so much against the American policy of exclusion as such as against the fact that the United States discontinued (some years back when Ambassador Hanihara spoke about "grave consequences") a policy which had up to then been followed, viz., of putting the Japanese on a special pedestal as compared with other Asiatic people and thus enabling them to vaunt themselves in front of their Asiatic neighbors —by the grace of the American government.

The *Peiping Chen Pao comments*:—"Exclusion of Chinese has long been a part of Japanese policy toward this country, hence the recent action of the Japanese authorities in deporting a large number of Chinese residents did not come as a complete surprise to us. According to the Japanese press, those deported are 'undesirable,' but beyond this there is no specific charge. According to Chinese reports, most of the deportees were engaged in the restaurant business while some were small traders. Japanese law requires them to secure a business license every year, but when this summer they applied to the Japanese authorities for the renewal of their licenses, they were denied this with the result that they were unable to continue in their business. The Japanese authorities accordingly charged them with vagabondage and ordered their deportation."

Three Years Later

IT is now three years since the Japanese Army (during the night of Sept. 18, 1931) made its memorable descent upon the city of Mukden, the first of a series of events of unprecedented character which have in the meantime developed into Japanese overlordship over Manchuria and also Jehol. Carefully planned at the psychological moment when the Western world, and particularly the United States and England, were in the throes of economic difficulties, the Japanese were enabled to "get away with" an adventure that astounded mankind by its very audacity. Trampling under foot every agreement it had entered into, Japan went on its swashbuckling way, secure in the belief that not one of the members of the League of Nations would attempt to put any effective stop to its marauding expeditions—and none of them did. Every move was, however, plausibly covered with a specious explanation that it was provided for by this or that section or paragraph of this or that Covenant or Pact. War that really was war was camouflaged as an expedition, and the doctrine of the right of "self defense" was stretched as it had never been before. And the net result is that Japan is in effective possession, except in name, of a huge empire—*but with a very important reservation:* It has not the support of the mass of the inhabitants of the region, despite the camouflage that Henry Pu Yi rules at Changchun by the will of the people —and incidentally, the "will of Heaven." The speech made by Quo Tai-chi at Geneva several days ago might have been just as effective if it had not gone quite the lengths it did, but it nevertheless reflects the profound emotion which animates the Chinese nation. For Japan to have at this late date, when China felt itself coming into its own, alienated the *sovereignty* of a huge portion of the Chinese empire—has created a wound which will never be forgiven, however much, for practical reasons, a show of amity with the Island Empire is vouchsafed. The cry of "sovereign rights" has been emitted by Chinese spokesmen so often that at times foreign observers have felt that it is more or less of a pretense. But it is far from being a pretense, a fact which can not but impress itself on any one who studies Chinese history. The fact is sometimes lost sight of that when China granted various European Powers Settlements in China back in the forties, although *administrative* control in the areas involved was lost to China, the *sovereignty* was not. China at that time was weak, extremely weak compared with the might of Europe. Had the European nations chosen to arrogate the *sovereignty* of these small areas to themselves, they could easily have done so. But they did not. Instead they acceded to China's request that she should retain sovereignty over these areas, and to this end it was provided that a token payment—something that amounts to a rate of about two U.S. dollars per acre—should made each year by every foreign holder of land in the foreign-controlled areas of Shanghai to the Chinese Government. This is paid in confirmation of the fact that the Settlements *are part of China* even though the administrative control is in the hands of a Foreign Municipal Council, to whom the great bulk of the taxes are paid, and not one cent of which the National Government can touch. It is *apropos* in this connection to dispel a general impression that the French, because they have a "Concession," have secured some special rights which the other nations which control a "Setttlement" do not possess. Such is not the case. The French "Concession" is exactly on the same footing as the International Settlement. It is called a "Concession," because that is the nearest word the French language has to convey the idea of a "Settlement."

Now, coming back to the Manchurian matter. It is this very matter of *sovereignty* that is the sore spot. It is conceivable that the Japanese might have outright taken *administrative* control of Manchuria—just as the Western nations have in the Settlements—and while the Chinese would naturally, have objected, there would not be the rankling sore that has followed from the filching of *sovereignty*. That the seizure of Manchuria was covered by a subterfuge in no way changes the situation. Japan in 1931 did what the Austro-Hungarian monarchy did in 1908. Austria tore up the treaty of Berlin and forcibly annexed Bosnia and Herzogovina. Austria held the two provinces with an iron hand, but the soul of the population remained Serbian in its allegiance. The tension increased as years rolled by. Eventually the Austrian Crown Prince was murdered by an *Austrian* subject—Austrian because his homeland had been seized by an alien government and an alien flag forcibly flown over it. But at heart the inhabitants retained their Serbian allegiance, and that is what hurt the old Austrian monarchy. It was the attempt of the Austrian government to hold the Servian government responsible that led to the World War, for the greater part of the civilized world felt that oppression had, for once, gone too far. A similar situation has been created in Manchuria. The Japanese insist that the inhabitants of that country are now *Manchurians*, whereas the whole world knows that they are now just as much *Chinese* as they ever were—just as the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzogivina remained Serbians despite the insistence of the Austrian government that they were Austrians. The Chinese population of Manchuria takes every opportunity it can to let the world know that they are still Chinese, despite what the Japanese say. They will probably continue to do so as the years go by just as the Serbian inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzogovina continued to insist that they were Serbians. Their cry was eventually heard. The brothers of the youth who murdered the Austrian Crown Prince are to-day respected citizens of a nation freed from the alien rule—Yugo Slavia. We do not wish to carry the parallel too far. History will probably attend to that. And part of what History will undoubtedly write is that a nation that continued to cling to the exploded theory of the Divine Right of Kings went down before a nation that subscribed to the theory of democracy, despite the years of travail that the experiment entailed.

HU HAN-MIN'S MANIFESTO

The following is a translation of an editorial appearing in the "Journal de Shanghai"—which describes itself as the "organ of French interests in the Far East"—appearing in the issue of September 14. It so nearly expresses our own views that we give it a prominent position.

ON the occasion of the assembling of the Fifth Congress of the Kuomintang, Hu Han-min, head of the Opposition, published a manifesto which constitutes a violent criticism of the policy of the Nanking Government.

In reality, the Cantonese manifesto does not tell us anything new. Already for a long time Hu Han-min has expressed the same ideas in declarations and interviews. His point of view has not changed in two years.

Mr. Hu appears to us to be an ardent patriot and a democrat of the same kind as his master, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but at the same time as a man who argues in the absolute without always taking account sufficiently of the realities.

His two principal arguments are: That the government has not opposed armed resistance to Japan and that it more and more tends to become a dictatorship. Mr. Hu now has added a third reproach to the two preceding. He accuses Nanking of having modified the customs regime in such away as to favor Japanese "dumping."

Mr. Hu recalls that the Congress, at which he was not present, passed a resolution placing General Chiang Kai-shek at the head of the Chinese army charged with the mission of reconquering Manchuria. He is indignant that said resolution has had no effect.

It is not the idea of Mr. Hu to prove that the mission confided to General Chiang Kai-shek by the Congress, in a moment of generous enthusiasm had any chance of success—which is exactly what one is permitted to doubt.

And above all, could General Chiang have assembled under his effective command all the armies of China to launch them against the Japanese? How many of the generals of the Chinese army wonld have consented to lead their troops beyond the Great Wall? And supposing that even a satisfactory number of the principal military leaders had agreed to carry on a campaign against the Nipponese, had they at their disposal the necessary material for transport, for feeding and caring for an immense army in the North? Would such an army have had a chance of defeating the Japanese? Besides. when once General Chiang was busy up North conducting an offensive, who would then have been strong enough to maintain order in the rear and to hold back the communists and the "ambitions ones?" Finally, in case of defeat, would it not be the case that China would have to endure still further sufferings than it has endured already?

If China possessed, as the majority of other States, a real national army, entirely devoted to the government and ready to obey it, the criticisms of Hu Han min would be well founded. But is that really the case?

The head of the Opposition denounces the Fascist organizations which, according to him, resort to assassination in order to attain their political ends. He requests that the Kuomintang Congress undertake the defence of citizens, to assure their protection and maintain firmly the principles upon which the Kuomintang is based. Mr. Hu then attacks General Huang Fu, whom he describes as a friend of the Japanese, and declares that the sole means of defending the essential interests of China is to have a strong foreign policy. But, up till now, in order to have a strong foreign policy, it has been necessary to be strong.

As can be seen, the head of the Opposition shows himself resolutely hostile to the policy of the Nanking government. Nevertheless, what gives a greater importance to his manifesto is that is signed, not only by the Southwest Political Council, composed of politicians opposed to the Central government but also by the principal military heads of the two Kwangsi:—Chen Chi-tang, Li Tseng-jen and Pei Tsung-chi. The same as on the eve of the preceding Kuomintang Congress, the South seems to be standing up against Nanking. But for the moment it is only a quarrel about policy and principles that is involved.

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Hu Han-min's Manifesto Criticizing Nanking

In a statement addressed Sept. 8 to all Kuomintang members abroad as well as in China, the veteran Kuomintang leader, Hu Han-min, clarified his stand on Party and national questions at the forthcoming Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang. Headed by Mr. Hu Han-min, the circular telegram was signed by over twenty members of the Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee sojourning in the South, among whom were General Chen Chi-tang, General Li Tsung-jen, General Pai Tsung-hsi, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Teng Tsah-yu, Lin Yih-chung, Chow Lu, Mr. Lin Yun-kai, Mayor Liu Chi-wen, etc.

The manifesto pointed out that justification for Nanking's notification to all Party members to convene the Fifth Kuomintang National Congress on November 12, was based on Article 26 of the Kuomintang Constitution. Three months' time should be allowed all Party members to make preparations for the National Congress, and the agenda with regard to Party and national affairs should be promulgated, it was pointed out. The manifesto went on to say that not one of the resolutions passed at the Fourth National Congress has been carried out up till now. At this critical stage of national affairs China must try to seek means of recovering her lost territory, formulate a strong foreign policy, and improve the internal administration and enhance trade and commerce.

The four most important points emphasized by the South-west C.E.C. and C.S.C. members are as follow:—

"Since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931, the highest military authorities of the country have been consistently following a policy of non-resistance, and by placing complete reliance on the League of Nations, have succeeded in losing four large provinces. At the Fourth National Congress of the Kuomintang, a resolution was passed ordering all provincial authorities to defend every inch of territory that Japan may attempt to seize, and furthermore, appointed General Chiang Kai-shek to lead an army up north to recover China's lost territory. Not only has no effort been taken to recover Manchuria and Jehol, but the 19th Route army received no assistance in its courageous defense of Shanghai, the agreement for the demilitarization of the Chinese-controlled areas in Shanghai was signed. and the Tangku Truce Agremeent was signed by a staunch friend of Japan, General Huang Fu, which led eventually to through railway traffic and postal communications. Furthermore, by putting the new import tariff into effect, China exposed herself to the charge of submitting herself in the position of a second "Manchukuo." This suicidal policy places a great stain on the past record of our Party, and the passing of a resolution for a strong policy of resistance as a means of saving our country should be the foremost task of the delegates.

"During the past year, a lawless terrorist organization has sprung into existence in the Yangtze region and North China, and with the power gathered in its hands, has used assassination as a means of gaining its political ends, thus throwing Chinese society into a state of confusion. In order to protect the lives of the people and safeguard the foundations of the Kuomintang, members of the Kuomintang should voice their opinions on this Fascist movement in the form of a resolution.

"It can truthfully be said that the government has had absolutely no foreign policy since the Japanese invasion Manchuria in September, 1931. The government has declared that it is resisting the invader on the one hand and carrying on negotiations on the other. In realty, resistance has been mere empty talk, while negotiations consisted of giving in to Japan's every demand. When Japan issued her famous 'hands off China' statement, every government issued an official statement, while our government was as silent as an autumn cicada. In permitting Huang Fu to assume complete responsibility in negotiating with Japan, international faith in China has been shaken. The only way to preserve China intact as a political entity is to have a strong foreign policy.

"The new tariff which was put into operation by the National Government on July 1 this year, instead of being beneficial to China's

agriculture, industry, and commerce, has helped Japan to dump Japanese goods into China through the lowered rates on Japanese merchandise as compared with the raised duties on goods from other countries. Since the capital was established in Nanking, no less than $1,500,000,000 worth of loans have been floated, most of which were used for internal warfare. As a result, the people of the country are suffering more and more. The only means of saving rural China from collapse is to institute productive reconstruction."

The manifesto further exhorts Kuomintang members to unite in demanding a radical change in national policies at the National Congress, the Party's highest organ. "If our country is completely conquered, our Party will also be wiped out of existence," concludes the manifesto.

China Dropped from Council of League of Nations as Soviet Russia Is Given Permanent Seat

THE Assembly of the League of Nations, the same august body that a year and a half ago brought in an emphatic verdict against Japan's aggressions in Manchuria, and against any recognition of the puppet regime established under Japanese military protection there, on September 17 rejected China for re-election to the League Council. The vote was unequivocally adverse to China, this country obtaining only 21 votes (slightly over a third) of the 52 votes cast. There is as yet no report as to just which states supported and which opposed China, but it is clear that most of the small states which stood so stubbornly for China's political and territorial integrity last year, and supported her claims against Japan to the full, are opposed to the Nanking Government's further participation as a member of the League Council. It is also known that France, which together with Britain opposed so firmly the decision against Japan, favored China's re-election to the Council.

On the other hand, Soviet Russia has become a member of the Council of the League,—not merely a temporary but a permanent member, as befits her position as a Great Power. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, who is now representing China at Geneva, declared that the Assembly's decision against his government "indicated that the League was becoming steadily more European," but this is only partially true. Soviet Russia is one of the Great Powers of the Far East. With its own home territory extending clear across Asia to the Pacific, it is far more genuinely a Far Eastern Power than either Great Britain or France. Its territory, mostly in Asia, is greater than that of China and Japan combined.

Things are done at the League of Nations by a process of bargaining. When it was desired to admit Germany to the League eight years ago, several nations objected strongly, but their objections were overcome by giving them seats on the Council, considerably enlarging this powerful body. In the present case, the Great Powers on the Council were very anxious to obtain unanimity in their invitation to the Soviet Union to join the League. Had China made her consent to this invitation conditional upon her own re-election to the Council, it seems very likely that she could have obtained re-election in spite of the opposition of some of the smaller nations. But she seems to have made no such bargain at all.

Instead of an astute bargain, there was Quo Tai-chi's declaration, before the Assembly of the League, that the banditry and guerilla warfare in Manchuria was a patriotic warfare against oppression, and would be continued "until the opportunity arises for final deliverance," implying (though, it seems, without actually stating) that his government was behind or supporting these activities. This appears to have been an endeavor to undo the evidence of the Sino-Manchurian through traffic agreement, the establishment of customs between China and "Manchukuo," the pro-Japanese customs tariff, etc., and create an impression that the Nanking Government was remaining loyal to the League, and not only refusing recognition to "Manchukuo" but actually carrying on active resistance to the Japanese aggressors. Whatever the purpose of Mr. Quo's statement, however, it was undoubtedly received with very mixed feelings, and it seems at least questionable if it helped China's case in any way.

Already there are heard, in China, demands that China leave the League because of her rejection for the Council. This withdrawal is something which the Japanese imperialists, and their friends in China, would on the whole approve. China's connection with the League has brought an element of Western influence into China to which Japanese Imperialism, bent ruthlessly upon complete conquest of this country, is strongly opposed. It remains to be seen how far this anti-League element will be effective at the present juncture.

As for the League itself, there is no doubt that it has been greatly strengthened by the addition of the Soviet Union. The military and most of the economic power of the world today is in the hands of a few Great Powers. Although the small nations which make up the bulk of the League of Nations can at times assert themselves to render emphatic verdicts such as they did in the case of Japan's conquest of Manchuria, they simply do not possess the military power which would enable them successfully to prevent such aggression. The strength of the League in world affairs, therefore, depends ultimately upon the armies, navies, and air fleets at its disposal.

For this reason League matters of the gravest import are decided by the "inner circle" of Great Powers on the Council. The addition of several smaller states to the League Council, so that they outnumber the handful of Great Powers, has intensified this development. During the Sino-Japanese dispute things were again and again decided by the "inner circle" of the Council,—Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, with Japan as a fifth member which must be consulted and placated wherever possible. The "full" Council of fourteen was called mainly to discuss and approve the decisions reached by the "inner

circle." It was only the overwhelming advantage of the small nations in the Assembly which made the verdict against Japan possible,—over-riding the Council and its "inned circle."

With the withdrawal of Japan and Germany from the League, this "inner circle" or "super-Council" was greatly weakened. Only Great Britain, France, and Italy remained, and it was freely declared that the League was virtually ended as a real factor in world affairs. The entry of the Soviet Union, however, radically alters the situation. As regards Europe itself, it makes the League supreme. All four of the Great Powers of Europe are now participating in the League work, and constitute its "super-Council." Germany, in spite of her numbers and former strength, is not at present to be reckoned with as a really Great Power in a military sense. She is incapable of coping single-handed with any one of the present "super-Councillors," to say nothing of defying their combined might. The League is supreme in Europe at least. And the addition of Turkey to the League Council both strengthens the position of Soviet Russia there, and extends the active power of the Council further into Asia. Turkey, like Russia, is a Eurasiatic state.

The thing of immediate moment to us here is the effect of all this upon Asia, and particularly upon the Far East. Here, undoubtedly, the position of the League is greatly strengthened. Britain, France and the Soviet Union are all Far Eastern powers. Any common decision reached by them it will be possible to put into effect, whatever opposition the Japanese might desire to make. To this must be added the important fact of America's rapprochement with both the League and the Soviet Union. Japan would be virtually isolated in any conflict with the League now.

It was undoubtedly to strengthen her position *vis-a-vis* Japan that Russia came into the League of Nations. The Soviet Union, indeed, was threatened on both sides. In a single-handed fight, there was little doubt that the Soviet armies were greatly superior to the Japanese, but the danger of intervention from some European powers was a source of real apprehension to Moscow, and Fascist Germany was a natural ally for Japan against the Soviet Union. France, however, was equally opposed to a renascent Imperialist Germany, and gladly joined hands with the Soviet Union on this basis of opposition, later bringing Britain into agreement as regards Russia entering the League. Italy, seeking support against the Franco-British domination of the League and of Europe, and for this reason friendly to the Soviet Union, also favored Russia's entry to the League. As a result, we have the present situation.

The attitude of Britain is a most important element. Japan's greatest hope of foreign support against Russia has lain in Great Britain. The old Anglo-Japanese Alliance was Japan's mainstay against Russia and her support in all her aggressions against China. Recently, under the present Tory regime in Britain, there has been such strong sympathy with Japan's imperial ambitions as to favor a renewal of the old Alliance, and it is no secret that it is mainly the opposition of the Dominions (which forced the breaking of the Alliance twelve years ago) which has prevented the open renewal of this. Now, however, Britain is bound with the Soviet Union in the League of Nations. This body is of great importance to Britain because of her far-flung imperial interests, and she divides control of its powerful secretariat with France. Accordingly, the bond is not one which Britain takes lightly, and it is possible that the new connection with Soviet Russia, through the League, means the end of any open revival of an alliance with Japan against Russia.

It is significant that the Soviet Government, in accepting the invitation to join the League, noted with "particular satisfaction" that its entry "coincides in time with the consideration by the League of the question of conformity of the League constitution to the Briand-Kellogg pact which outlaws war." The bringing of this pact under League protection, and its harmonization with the Covenant, is of vital importance. This was first brought up following the formation of the Anti-War Pact, and it was a Japanese representative who was particularly insistent that the Pact was incompatible with the League Covenant. The League Assembly, however, both in 1932 and 1933, referred to the Pact in terms leaving no doubt that they regarded it as definitely under their protection. With the present strengthening of the League by the entry of the Soviet Union, and the Union's emphatic attitude against war and aggression, there is little doubt that the Covenant and Pact will be brought into full harmony, with far greater security for the peace of the world.

As regards China, it is possible that the strengthening of the Soviet Union and of the League, and the increasing isolation of Japan, may influence national policy. Chinese leaders of intelligence cannot fail to see that they have far more to gain by closer rapprochement with the League, and with America and the Soviet Union, than by one with Japanese Imperialism.

News Notes from Nanking

The University of Nanking opened this week with the largest enrollment in its history. A reception and tea for new members of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics was held Sept. 13 at the home of J. Lossing Buck, head of the Department. A reception for all the new students and new members of the staff was given by the Nanking University Christian Association on September 14. Addresses were made by President Y. G. Chen and others. There were musical numbers, and motion pictures of Nanking and of the University were shown by Professor W. R. Wheeler.

Dr. Buck, Brian Low, and Dr. A. B. Lewis have returned from extended trips in the interests of the Land Utilization and Population Survey of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

There are 49 new members of the faculty and administrative staff in the University. Among them are the following:— C. F. Strickland (Oxford University) is in China under the auspices of the Sino-British Cultural Association. Dr. W. Mackenzie Stevens is at the University under a grant from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank in the interest of cooperative organization; Professor Ogden King, M.S. (University of California); Liu Nai-ching, M.A. (Columbia), head of the Department of Education; Edith Turner, (Somerville College, Oxford University); Imogene Ward (Wellesley College); Chiang I-kwan, M. A. (Northwestern); Ling Wei, Ph.D. (California); Leonard Hsu, Ph.D. Columbia); Swen Pien-wen, Ph.D. (New York University); (Andrew Cheng, Ph.D (Columbia); Fang Teh-seng, Ph.D. (California); Chao Szi-ping, M. A. (Cornell).

China Observes 3rd Anniversary of Loss of Manchuria; General Chiang Interviewed on Red Situation

High Lights in the Events of the Week:

1. **Third Anniversary of the Sept. 18th Incident Passes Uneventfully.**
2. **General Chiang Declares End of "Reds" Is Near.**
3. **Panchen Lama Has Again Postponed His Return to Tibet.**
4. **Canton Reaffirms Support to Nanking.**
5. **Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo on Way to Kuling to See Gen. Chiang.**

With national and Kuomintang flags at half-mast, observance of a five minute silence at noon and suspension of all forms of amusements for the day, all China solemnly observed on Sept. 18 the third anniversary of the Mukden Incident which subsequently resulted in the Japanese occupation of the Three Northeastern Provinces and Jehol. In Shanghai, a memorial meeting was held at the Youths' Lecturing Society auditorium in the Chinese City at 10 a.m., when more than 500 representatives of various party and government organs, public bodies and schools gathered to pay a solemn tribute to the officers and men who died for the cause of armed resistance against the Japanese invaders and to demonstrate their determination to work for the clearing of the "national humiliation."

In Nanking, a memorial meeting was held at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. The Nanking District Kuomintang office issued a manifesto urging the development of national resources, the strengthening of national defenses, extermination of communists, resistance of Japanese aggression, assistance for Manchurian volunteers for the recovery of Manchuria, relief for Manchurian refugees, a boycott on Japanese goods and the purchase of native goods.

At Canton, a crowd of 5,000 persons, including representatives of government offices, schools and public bodies gathered in the morning of the day at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to observe the occasion. Speeches were made deploring the fact that three years had elapsed without the lost territory being recovered.

A call to future generations to remember the Humiliation Day was made by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in a speech at Hankow on the occasion. It was of no use only to regret the past, for they had to overcome the difficulties ahead, he added. The people, he said, should strive until China's ultimate aim was reached.

All of the Chinese newspapers appeared on the day with curtailed editions as none of the so-called "amusement advertisements" was allowed to be given prominence. The editorials were devoted to the so-called "9-18 anniversary." The *Central China Daily News*' leading article was representative of the general tone of the editorials in the Chinese press. The paper deplored the unabated struggle for power among China's leaders despite the national crisis and the development of the situation in the Far East from "bad to worse." The view is unanimously expressed that Japan's military occupation of the four North-eastern provinces must sooner or later be terminated not only in the interests of international justice and equity but also for the preservation of the peace of the world.

Approximately 70 warships of the combined fleet of the Japanese Navy arrived in Dairen on Sept. 18, giving a naval air to the observance of the third anniversary of the Mukden incident. In addition, over 100 Japanese naval planes took off in a mass flight to Changchun, on a tour of "Manchukuo." A tremendous welcome had been arranged in Dairen for the visitors who are expected to spend at least Yen 500,000 in the city. The warships will remain for a week. Memorial services in observance of the day were carried out throughout Manchuria according to schedule.

Observing the third anniversary of the Manchurian "incident," thousands brayed a terrific downpour Sept. 18 to make obeisance to the spirits of the war dead at the Yasukumi Shrine, according to a *United Press* message from Tokyo on said day. The anniversary was similarly observed elsewhere in Japan, while the Japanese Combined Fleet of more than 60 warships, under the command of Admiral Suetsugu, entered Dairen to receive an enthusiastic welcome from a tremendous crowd.

Japanese and Manchukuo flags were hoisted at each door in Changchun Sept. 18, commemorating the third anniversary of the Manchurian "incident" leading to the establishment of "Manchukuo."

A memorial service for the Japanese military and naval officers and men who were killed since September 18, 1931, took place at the Changchun Shrine that morning, headed by Gen. Takashi Hishikari, commander of the Kwantung Garrison, and Admiral Kobayashi, commander of the Japaneese naval force in Manchuria, and many prominent citizens. Cheng Hsiao-hsu of Manchukuo and other government high officials paid a visit to the Changchun Shrine later.

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General Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Commission, returned to Peiping on Sept. 19 by airplane and announced that he would immediately resume his office. He arrived at Nanking from Shanghai Sept. 14 and called on President Wang Ching-wei of the Executive Yuan and had a brief discussion with him on the North China situation. On the following day, he paid a visit to Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government and reported on the situation in the North.

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, visited Nanking on Sept. 11. He called on President Wang Ching-wei, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the afternoon when the question of Chinese Pilotage regulations was brought up by the Japanese Minister. He returned to Shanghai on the 13th.

Hiroshi Saito and N. Satoh, Japanese ambassadors to the United States and France, respectively, arrived at Peiping Sept. 17 from Mukden. Among those who met the visitors at the railway station were General Ho Ying-chin, Mayor Yuan Liang and Wakasugi, First Secretary to the Japanese Legation.

In an interview with the press at Peiping Sept. 13, Ying Tung, Managing Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, denied the report that the Japanese had proposed the abooition of the "Far Eastern Tourist Bureau," a tourist agency which was recently organised by the Chinese and Japanese authorities to handle traffic matters on the Railway. Mr. Ying is quoted as having asserted that the Bureau has been doing excellently since its establishment and that a reorganization is not considered necessary.

Active preparations are now under way for the re-opening of the Exchange Bank of China, a Sino-Japanese banking institution at Tientsin, which has become defunct for many years. On the Chinese side, the most interested paty is Wang I-tang, a leader of the old Anfu Clique and now member of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Commission. On the Japanese side, the chief parties interested are the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen and the creditor banks of the old Nishihara loans, which at a joint meeting held in Tokyo middle of last month decided to finance the re-opening of the bank. It is said that they have agreed among themselves to put up a joint capital of Yen 20,000,000 as the sinking fund of the bank.

It is understood that the Japanesee Foreign Office has decided to create a post of a military attache in the Japanese Consulate at Kalgan and Captain Matsui has been appointed to that post. Captain Matsui has already arrived at Kalgan and his office is known as the Director's Office. What he is going to direct is still a mystery.

Interviewed at Tientsin, General Sung Chi-yuan, Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government, declared that the Japanese and "Manchukuo" troops stationed at Fongning and vicinity in Jehol are only about 15 miles apart from

the Chinese outposts, but both sides thus far have remained at peace. Japaneese agents are swarming and extremely active in Inner Mongolia, General Sung said, and in order to check their activities, he has issued orders to the various Mongolian Princes and the Chahar Provincial Troops to search and take into custody any Japanese or other foreigner who is found without a passport.

Offices of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, now located at Mukden will be moved to Chinchow next fall, according to a *Rengo* report. New administrative buildings will be built in Chinchow at a cost of approximately Yen 800,000. Construction will be started as soon as the ground thaws out next Spring.

Negotiations are in progress between the Chinese and Japanese authorities for the settlement of the recent Chienan incident in which several Koreans are alleged to have been killed by Chinese farmers at Fushanssu. It is understood that both sides will soon form a joint investigation commission to proceed to Fushanssu to make investigations on the spot and locate the dead bodies of the Koreans who are alleged to have been killed in that village. The Chinese authorities have pointed out to the Japanese that in the future when Japanese and Koreans desire to travel in the interior they must first inform the Chinese authorities to that effect and should not risk their lives by leaving for their destination without getting protection from the Chinese. It is declared that unless Japanese and Korean travellers first inform the Chinese authorities the latter would not assume any responsibility for their safety in case any untoward incident should happen to them. The dead body of Miyakoshi,, the Japanese merchant who was killed by mistake by the militia at Yutien, has been conveyed to Malangyu and an amicable settlement is expected to be reached.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has formally lodged a protest with Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister, against the recent deportation of overseas Chinese from Japan. The note was delivered to the Japanese Minister through the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking.

A *Central News Agency* despatch from Foochow on Sept. 11 said that, following an official campaign to clean up gambling dens mostly run by Formosans enjoying extraterritorial rights, several cases of terrorist activities have been reported. The report states that in the night of Sept. 11 two gendarmes were seriously injured by Formosans snipping under cover of darkness. The same evening a bomb was thrown by a Formosan into a Chinese temple but did not explode. The Chinese authoritiees have made representations to Japanese consular officials asking them to restrain the activities of the undesirable Formosans.

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It is learned that the Political Council at Pailinmiao in Inner Mongolia is not functioning on account of lack of funds.

The mysterious disappearance of Han Feng-lin, a sectional chief of the Mongolian Political Council at Pailingmiao and trusted lieutenant of Prince Teh, the moving spirit of the Mongolian autonomy movement last year is causing auxiety to the authorities in Peiping. Mr. Han arrived at Peiping from Pailingmiao on September 3 and disappeared from his house on the night of September 5. Since then all efforts to locate him have been without avail. His friends aver that Mr. Han was kidnapped by those opposed to the Mongolian autonomy movement. In addition to being chief of the civil affairs section of the Mongolian Political Council Mr. Han holds concurrently the post of commander of the Pao An Tui or Peace Preservation Corps.

The work of installing radio communications in Inner Mongolia in three stages is proceeding apacee. With the inauguration of a 100-watt radio station at Kalgan, provincial capital of Charhar, and another of 150 watts at Kweihua, provincial capital of Suiyuan, the first stage of the plans has been completed. The second step, which consists of the building of stations at West Udzumchin, Pangkiang (Mingan), Pailingmiao and Tungshengmen in the territory of the Silingal League, Mongolia will soon be started. The erection of radio stations at Shentanmiao and Charhan-su-fu-er-ko will be started next spring.

Survey work is now being carried out in eastern Suiyuan in preparation to changing the course of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in view of frequent flood dangers at that point. The survey work is expected to be completed this year and construction will start early next year.

Economic depression is now sweeping over China's North-west. Business in Shensi and Kansu is at a complete standstill. There were before a hundred motor trucks travelling between Sianfu and Lanchow, but this numbeer has been reduced by half as a reesult of the lack of business and the rising price of gasoline. The Chamber of Commerce at Sianfu has petitioned the Shensi Provincial Goveernment urging that relief measures be worked out to save the merchants from bankruptcy.

General Chiang Declares End of the "Reds" is Near

"The end of the Communists is near at hand and they are now putting up a desperate attempt to save themselves from certain destruction," declared General Chiang Kai-shek when interviewed by a representative of the *Ta Kung Pao*, (Tientsin), at Kuling Sept. 8. Contrary to prevalent reports, the Generalissimo is in the best of health and is attending to his duties as usual with redoubled vigour.

General Chiang said:

"The Communists are now concentrating in the mountains and are doing their utmost to protect their line of communication between Kiangsi and Fukien. Having suffered many disastrous defeats at the hands of the Governmeent troops, they are refusing to come out from hiding, preferring to remain on the defensive. As the Government troops have strict orders to capture these high lands at any cost they are fighting vigorously for the possession of these mountains.

"Last month the Government engaged the Reds in a desperate struggle near Kwanchiao. The Reds refused to come out from their fortifications but the Government forces brought heavy artillery into action and completely demolished the Red stronghold, capturing 2,000 rifles, 50 machine-guns and about 900 prisoners. During the battle the Reds suffered no less than 3,000 casualtiees.

"The second defence line of the Reds at Yichien, which situated between Ningtu and Shihchen was attached by the Government forces on August 28. The place was so well defenced that it took two days for the Goveernment forces to capture that place with the assistance of artillery and air corps."

General Chiang remarked that with the capture of Shihchen, the best of the Red troops was completely routed and the rest would be easy. General Chiang was optimistic regarding the outlook of the military situation saying that the end of the anti-Red campaign is now in sight.

General Chiang's Headquarters has drawn up measures for the introduction of a special educational systeem into the ex-bandit area in Kiangsi and communist-bandit infested areas in other provincees. The object of the new system is to correct wrong ideas about communism which the Reds have taught the people during the past few years.

Two measures for solving the land problem in the areas newly recovered from the Communist bandits have been decided upon by the Nanchang Military Headquarters as follows: 1.—This year's harvests should be reaped by those who have been tilling the fields, and no claim should be made by the land-owners. 2.—From next year onward, however, rent may be collected by the owners from the peasants cultivating the field

To foster better communications along the Kiangsi-Hupeh-Hunan border, General Chiang has sent a despatch to the Ministry of Railways, urging the early linking up of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway with the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Hsin Keh-ming, the notorious bandit leader on the Kiangsi-Hunan border, was executed Sept. 10 by order of General Chiang Kai-shek. Hsin had been responsible for many atrocities in the two provinces and was recently captured by the Western Route Bandit-suppression Forces under the command of General Ho Chien.

According to the confessions of "Red" captives, the "Reds" invading Kingyuan, southern Chekiang, during the end of August, belonged to those under Lo Ping-hui, who

totalled 3,000 strong and were equipped with 2,000 rifles and 40 machine guns. At the battle of Chukou, the Chekiang Provincial Peace Preservation units succeeded in inflicting 800 casualties on the bandits, including two battalion commanders and seven captains. Lo Ping-hui is stated to have been wounded by a bullet.

While still declining to resume his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Szechuan Bandit-suppression Forces which he resigned about 3 weeks ago, General Liu Hsiang has left Chungking for the front to assist in the direction of the operations of the 5th Route Army against the Communists. General Liu arrrived at Wanhsien on the 10th and reached Kaikiang on 13th. It is understood that General Liu has brought with him a sum of $3,000,000 to the front and he has ordered the various public bodies at Chungking to raise another $10,000,000 as soon as possible to meet urgent military expenses.

The communists in northern Szechuen are threatening Pachung, which was recently recaptured by the provincial forces. The provincial forces are remaining on the defensive while the 4th Route Army has withdrawn to Kiangkou. The situation is believed to be serious.

General Ho Cheng-chun, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh, has issued a denial of the report that he would go to Szechuen to see General Liu Hsiang about the anti-Red campaign in northern Szechuen. General Ho declaes that he has not received any telegram from the Generalissimo giving such orders nor has he any intention of going to Szechuan inasmuch as General Liu Hsiang has the military situation in that province well in hand.

Government troops have succeeded after three days and nights of fierce fighting in repulsing an attack on Yinkiang, in Kweichow province, launched by a combined force of "spirit soldiers" and communists led by the notorious Red leader Ho Lung, according to reports received at Canton September 8. Official advices state that the attacking force numbered around 3,000 and that 45 of the "spirit soldiers" were killed despite their claim of being invulnerable to bullet shots.

General Chiang Kai-shek has issued an order for the dismissal of Peng Wei-jen, commander of the 10th Division on the western front for his failure to check the communists from pentrating into Hunan. General Ho Chien, the Hunan Chairman, was also severly admonished. It is understood that the 10th division in question was supposed to hold several cities in eastern Hunan through which the Reds were expected to pass. But when the Communists arrive at that region the troops of the 10th division withdrew without offering any resistance. Chang Liang-chi, a brigadier-commander of the 10th division, has been appointed to take command of the said division.

In compliance with the request of General Ho Chien, General Wang Chia-lieh of Kweichow has personally proceeded to the Kweichow-Hunan border with several regiments of his troops to assist in the Communist suppression campaign. The remnants of the Reds in southern Hunan have now been surrounded on four sides by the Hunan, Kweichow, Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces.

According to a military communique from the front, Yuan Feng-ming, a Division Commander of the Red Army in Hupeh, has been captured by the Government troops. Yang Sheng-ming, chief-of-staff to the Red Commander, was killed in action while resisting capture. The campaign of the Government against the Communists in Hupeh is making rapid progress.

An ambitious project to span the Yangtsze between Hankow and Wuchang by an iron bridge is being mooted at Hankow. General Chang Chun, Chairman of Hupeh, Li Hsien-keng, Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, are reported to have decided to propose to the Central Government the construction of an iron bridge linking Wuchang and Hankow, in order to establish through traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway after its completion. The project has aroused considerable interest in local commercial circles, as the construction of such a bridge is bound to increase the prosperity of the Wuhan cities.

Panchen Lama Has Again Postponed His Return to Tibet

The Panchen Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet, is not likely to return to Tibet until the summer of next year, declared the Anchin Living Buddha on his departure from Peiping for Shanghai September 11. The Anchin Living Buddha stated that he is proceeding to Shanghai en route to Lhassa by way of India to perfect arrangements for the Panchen Lama to return to Tibet, and that he will return to Shanghai next spring and report to the Panchen Lama on the results of his mission.

General Huang Mi-sung, China's special envoy to Tibet, is expected to leave Lhassa next month on his journey back to China. A telegram received at Nanking on September 18 from General Huang says that he received a warm welcome from the Tibetan authorities.

Since the unification of the province under his control, General Shen Shih-tsai, Garrison Commander of Sinkiang, has completely reorganized the troops in Sinkiang into 25 regiments and these troops are now undergoing rigid training. A military academy has been established at Tihua for the training of military officers. General Shen has also introduced administrative reforms into southern Sinkiang. As most of the population in southern Sinkiang are Mohammedans he has appointed Mohammedans as magistrates in districts in the southern section of the province. Order has been well maintained thoughout the province.

Canton Reaffirms Support to Nanking

Replying to the telegraphic inquiries made by General Wang Chia-lieh of Kweichow and General Ho Chien of Hunan, General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route Bandit-Suppression Forces, declared that the Southwest has pledged unreserved support to the Central Government and that whatever might be the development of the situation in future, it will under no circumstances resort to any action likely to disturb the present cordial relations.

Hu Han-min, Hsiao Fo-chen, Liu Chi-wen, General Chen Chi-tang and a number of other members of the Central Executive Committee in the Southwest wired on September 9 to the Central Government submitting several proposals to be brought up for discussion at the forthcoming Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang. The proposals are understood to be as follows:—

1. The drafting of a definite foreign policy.
2. The planning of national defence schemes.
3. The minimum requirements of productive reconstruction projects.

In addition to the two semi-independent organs, the South-west Political Council and the South-west Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the authorities in the South-west are planning the establishment of a new organ which will be known as the South-west Control Committee. The work of the new committee will be to supervise the behaviour of civil officials and devise measures for the purification of corruption in officialdom in Canton.

Canton is going to have a cavalry brigade and a tank corps, according to information from military sources. So far 2,000 Mongolian horses have been bought from Hopei and more are expected to be purchased shortly. General Miao Pei-nan, Chief of Staff to General Chen Chi-tang, is responsible for drawing up plans for the organization of these two units. Canton has already a number of baby tanks and more are expected to arrive shortly from abroad. Canton has recently organized an artillery brigade with field guns newly imported from Europe.

As a precaution against possible penetration into the province by the communists from southern Hunan, General Chen Chi-tang has ordered the Third Independent Division, one of Canton's best fighting units, to northern Kwangtung to strengthen the defence. The vanguards of the said division have already reached the Hunan border and its headquarters has been established at Lochang.

Airplanes are being used for illicit drug traffic in Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, according to a story published in the newspapers at Canton September 12. It is alleged that large quantities of opium and heeroin from Kweichow are being transported to Hungkiang, in eastern Hunan, and from there are distributed in Kwangtung and Kwangsi by airplanes. The story alleges that the recent arrest of General Huang Fei, chief of the Hunan Air Corps, is connected with the scandal.

With a view to promoting geneal education in Kwangtung, the authorities have given orders for the establishment of at least one mass education institute in each of the province. The provincialdepartment of education says that there are similar establishments will have to be formed in 20 other only 61 Hsiens in Kwangtung possessing such institutes and counties where financial difficulties have so far stood in the way.

The oldest man in Kwangtung, aged 108, died in Taishan September 7. The centenarian, Chen Ting-chien, was a farmer of Taishan and lived there throughout his life. He has seen four generations and has an army of descendents.

Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo on Way to Kuling to See General Chiang

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, left for Kuling at 9:45 A.M. September 17 in the Ford plane which General Chiang Kai-shek had sent down to Nanking last week. In an interview before their departure, both officials said that they would discuss constitutional problems with General Chiang. Mr. Sun is expected to return to Nanking by air on Thursday, in order to attend a meeting of the Legislative Yuan the following morning.

Mr. Sun returned to Shanghai September 12 from a long vacation trip to the Hawaiian Islands on board the Empress of Japan. Interviewed by press representatives on the international situation, Mr. Sun said that he had noticed no important changes in the relations between the United States and Japan. As regards the Russo-Japanese tension, he did not believee that a war between the two countries will take place in the immediate future. The conclusion of another Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he stated is pure Japanese propaganda, and has no foundation in fact. He arrived at Nanking September 14 and presided at the first general meeting of the Legislative Yuan after its two-months' Summer recess.

Preparations for the convocation of the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang Delegates on November 12 are making progress. It is understood that prior to its convocation, the Central Executive Committee will held a plenary session in Nanking in accordance with the Party Regulations. According to reports from Shanghai, following receipt of the notification of the convocation of the Congress, the C. E. C. members there have been busily engaged in exchanging views and discussing the question of formulating proposals for submission to it. The C. E. C. members in Canton are understood to have also telegraphed to those in Shanghai, inquiring of their views on the Congress. Among others, Tsai Kuang-hsiu, Kuan Shu-jen and Li Chi-an have signified their intention to come northward to attend the Congress when it convenes.

The Central Kuomintang Headquarters has definitely announced that the forthcoming Fifth National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates will be held on the scheduled date and no postponement will be madee. The Standing Committee of the Central Party Headquarters has issued a circular order to all he ministries and commissions of the Government to send in their annual reports to the Secretariat of the Congress before October 20 so that they can be considered by the Congress when it opens in November.

According to latest investigations made by the Chinese Overseas Commission, there are 10,258,000 Chinese distributed over all parts of the world. There is a marked decrease in the figure as compared with the record compiled last year. It is said that the world business depession has compelled many Chinese overseas to close up their business and return to China.

The Finance Ministry has drawn up definite measures for the reorganization of the stamp tax system. New stamps bearing the picture of a pagoda will be issued on November 1 while all old stamps will be withdrawn before October 30. All stamp tax bureaux 1 and on that date the sale and distribution of stamps will be handled by the Chinese Post Office. The Finance Ministry expects that after the reorganization the Government will receive $50,000,000 annually from the stamp tax alone.

Compulsory savings by public functionaries (superannuation insurance) are ordered by the National Government in a special circular order issued September 10.

According to figures compiled by the Ministry of Industry the total expenditure on cigarettes in a year in China amounts to $400,000,000. Kiangsu heads the list with an annual consumption of $36,000,000, Chekiang comes second with $34,000,000. Other provinces spend from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year.

The Ministry of Communications, in a petition to the Executive Yuan, recommends the immeediate remittance of a sum of $15,000,000 to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company as part of the state capital, which is fixed at a total of $30,000,000 of the company. The Company has decided to establish a new service between Amoy and Manila and will put the ss. Poo An on the run. The maiden trip is expected to be made to Manila early in November after the arrival of three of the four new steamers ordered by the Company from England.

In order to assure the independence of the judiciary the Ministry of Justice has issued an order reiterating that ing social functions. The Ministry, in its order, also frowns upon the general tendency towards extravagance in birthday judges and other judicial officers should abstain from attend- and wedding celebrations or in funeral ceremonies for the dead, saying that lavish spending on such matters is contrary to the "New Life" movement and should especially be avoided by judicial officers in consideration of their meager salaries.

Due to careless handling by a truck driver, 50 boxes of hand grenades which were being unloaded from a truck in the morning of September 11. near the entrance of the Ministry of War's main ammunition depot in Nanking, exploded and demolished several structures in which obsolete rifies were stored. Two workers were killed and four seriously injured as the result of the morning's explosion.

Train service on the Nanking-Shanghai line was interrupted for nearly five hours September 12 owing to a freight train being thrown off the track by collision with another train at two o'clock morning of that day at Lungtan Station, midway between Nanking and Chinkiang. Fortunately, there were no casulaties. A number of the freight cars were damaged.

An award of $10,000 has been given by General Chiang Kai-shek to Seto I-min, Ma Teeting and Chiung Ming-ko for their joint invention of a new type of sound recorder for talking-picture machines.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, judge of the Hague Court of International Justice, has returned to Shanghai following a visit to General Chiang Kai-shek at Kuling. Dr. Wang stayed in Kuling for 10 days and had several conferences with General Chiang in which Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese ambassador to Russia, and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister to France, also participated. Deliberations at these conferences were mainly limited to present trend of international relations but no political problems were discussed. Dr. Wang denied the report that he had carried a message from Hu Han-min, former president of the Legislative Yuan, to be conveyed to the national government in Nanking and General Chiang at Kuling. The jurist plans to stay in Shanghai for a couple of weeks after which he will proceed to Peiping for a visit.

The 20th wedding anniversary of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and Madame Kung was celebrated at Nanking September 11.

Liu Wen-tao, Minister to Rome now on furlough in China, has also returned to Shanghai from his visit to Kiangsi, where he saw General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and reported on the conditions abroad. Minister Liu is understood to have decided to return to his post in Italy on October 9, when the Italian liner "Conte Ross" will sail from Shanghai for Europe.

The Chekiang Provincial Government has succeeded in concluding a new loan of $3,000,000 from the Chinese banks in Shanghai for the relief of the sericulture industry in that province. The loan is subscribed by fourteen Chinese banks. It will bear a 10 per cent interest and will be repayable in eight months.

China Loses Seat on League Council

THE League Assembly at Geneva Sept. 17 rejected China's claim to reeligibility as a member of the Council, thus clearing the way for the election of Turkey. That means that China will not reoccupy her sent on the Council of the League of Nations. China obtained only 21 votes out of the 52 cast, whereas she required a two-thirds majority or 35 votes.

"It is the League's loss, not China's," said Quo Tai-chi, in commenting on the outcome. He held that the Assembly's verdict indicated that the League was becoming steadily more European. Mr. Quo added that many countries which had promised to vote for China had failed to keep their word, this being especially the case among the South American nations. As predicted, Chile, Spain and Turkey were elected as members of the Council.

If China had been considered re-eligible by the Assembly, observers in Geneva were of opinion that she would have been victorious over Turkey in the vote by the Council itself.

Very keen disappointment was felt in Nanking following news from Geneva announcing the rejection by the Assembly of China's claim to re-eligibility.

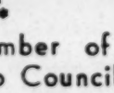
A Victory for Japan

The *United Press* correspondent at Geneva commented that many delegates to the Assembly regarded the defeat of China as a distinct victory for Japan, whose unofficial delegates had made it known that Japan viewed China's re-election in an unfavorable light. On the other hand, assurances of Turkey's election to the Council as representative of the Asiatic antions, is not entirely acceptable to Japan in view of Turkey's close alliance with Soviet Russia. With Turkey on the League Council, the position of Soviet Russia is further consolidated and the Franco-Russian bloc in the League is greatly strengthened.

Chinese Newspaper Comments in China Vis-a-vis the League

"From the standpoint of the League itself, China's re-election to the Conucil is important and imperative, as, firstly, with the increasing tension in the Far Eastern international situation China's position has a direct bearing on the peace of the world. The exigencies of the present situation demand closer cooperation between China and the League, if the peace of the Far East—nay, of the world—is to be consolidated."—*Chung Hwa Jih Pao.*

"Should China's candidacy for re-election to a non-permanent seat in the Council be defeated, the Chinese Government and people could not but be disappointed at the attitude of the League. The future development of the technical collaboration between the League and the Chinese Government, which has been viewed with great disfavor by Japan, will depend on the joint efforts of the League Council and China. Should the status of China in the League be affected at this juncture, the result would certainly be unfavorable to China, but would it benefit the League?"—*Shun Pao.*



Soviet Becomes Member of League—Is Elected to Council

After a prolonged debate, the committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations Sept. 14 voted overwhelmingly in favor of the admission of Soviet Russia into the League. Thirty-eight members voted in favor of Russia's admission, three against, and seven abstained. The case against the admission of the Soviets was put forcibly by Dr. M. G. Motta, the Swiss Foreign Minister, in a speech before the vote was taken. He said that in every sphere—religious, moral, social, political and economic—the Soviet system was "the most radical negation of our very subsistence. It condemns everything spiritual, suppresses individual enterprise, abolishes private property and organizes farm labor under conditions akin to forced labor. Its ambition is a world revolution."

The Soviet Government Sept. 15 announced its intention of joining the League of Nations, but with the reservation that although it agrees to submit to The Hague court any future disputes with other powers, it specifically refused to submit to arbitration all conflicts which arose prior to Russia's actual admission to the League. This means that the hopes of some Governments who had desired to exploit the Kremlin's adherence to the League, for the purpose of forcing Russia to face an arbitral on longstanding disputes, have been crushed.

The Soviet Union, Sept 18, became a full-fledged member of the League of Nations. Entry of the Soviet Union in the League was approved by the Assembly by a vote of 39 to 3, with seven nations abstaining from voting. The Assembly then immediately voted the Soviet Union a permanent seat on the League Council, with 40 nations voting yes on the question and none opposing, although 10 delegates did not vote.

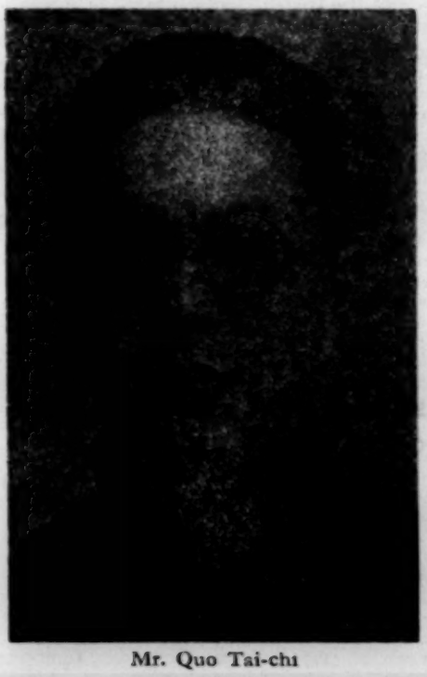
The whole Berlin press is showing great perturbation with the possibility that Maxim Litvinoff may be made chairman of the League Council for the period from January to May, 1935.

Eamonn de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, Sept. 12 attacked the "hotel room" arrangements for Russia's entry. Mr. de Valera charged that the small nations were being deprived of a voice by the tactics adopted by the League leaders in arranging for the admission of the Soviet Union to the Geneva family. Mr. de Valera also proposed that the Soviet Union be required to give assurances that religious freedom would be allowed in the Soviet Union when that country has joined the League. Although declaring the Irish Free State and the Soviet Union "at opposite ends of the world' on religious and other matters, Mr. de Valera announced that his delegation would vote in favor of admitting Russia.

Poland on September 15 announced its refusal henceforth to collaborate with League bodies entrusted with the execution of guarantees for the protection of minorities in Poland. She chiefly complains that Russia and Germany are not bound by the same regulations, and that questions concerning minorities in Poland have raised talk on flimsy grounds.

Quo Tai-chi Defends Guerilla Warfare in Manchuria

The frequent attacks on troop trains, the burning of the Emperor's palace and the destruction by fire of the huge military airdrome in Manchuria are a part of the guerilla warfare being waged by patriots who some day hope to free Manchuria of the Japanese yoke, Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister to London and China's chief delegate to the League of Nations, declared at Geneva, Sept. 14 before the League of Nations Assembly. Mr. Quo asserted that these acts in Manchuria had been accomplished by patriots and members of an oppressed population "who plan to keep up this sporadic warfare until the opportuniry arises for final deliverance."



Mr. Quo Tai-chi

"Very recently, the palace of the puppet Emperor in the capital of Manchuria was set afire and one of the biggest Japanese airdromes, just outside Changchun, was, on the second attempt, burned to the ground last April with a loss of many million yen," the envoy asserted.

"It is apparent that this is guerilla warfare on a widespread scale," Mr. Quo declared. "The Japanese use the convenient name of "banditry" for these acts and doubtless there is lawlessness in Manchuria which results in such private motivation as the burning of palaces, railways, airdromes and the attacks on troops and troop trains. All these are movements of protest and resistance by a downtrodden population against enormous illegal populations. It is in line with the fine tradition of causes that never conceived themselves hopeless. The patriots will keep up this sporadic warfare until the opportunity arises for final deliverance. The continued military occupation or our northeastern provinces already constitutes the most urgent danger in the world to peace in the Far East. The danger of war in the Far East is inseparably linked to the prospect of war in Europe," Mr. Quo asserted. The Chinese delegate recalled the Japanese attempts to influence foreign assistance to China and asserted that the technical reconstruction of China is entirely a question of domestic policy to China. "No other state is entitled to interfere," he declared. The fact, he said, that a puppet had been appointed by alien task-masters to do their bidding in China's northeastern provinces, and called himself Emperor, did not alter the character of covenant-breaking and military occupation which China endured only while she must. The whole League had passed final judgment on that occupation, and remained bound by its judgment. Since the Assembly had adopted its unanimous report on February 24, 1933, China had unwaveringly observed the obligations contained in its findings, and had hoped that the recommendations in the report could be enforced without delay, particularly on the question of non-recognition, Mr. Quo said, adding: "China's

attitude on this question remains adamant, and all states who are members of the League and other concurring principles should stand by it."

One remote state (El Salvador), Mr. Quo pointed out, had indeed officially, though obscurely, recognized the illegal organization in northeast China. From a Chinese standpoint and as a member of the League, China considered such action as inconsistent with the Covenant, and a proper matter for the League to review and to discipline.

This isolated instance, he added, was practically negligible, but was nevertheless theoretically serious. Of late, Mr. Quo continued, persistent attempts had been made to frighten the states bound by the Assembly report, through threatening them with economic penalties and troubles of the their consuls in Manchuria, if they did not recognize the illegal regime in that part of China. Furthermore, efforts had been made to bribe them with specious offers of special economic advantages if they succumbed.

The League he said had continuing responsibility in the matter. The responsibility was growing continually heavier, with increasing tension and menace in the peace of the Far East. It could not be affected by the refusal of any state to attend Geneva, he declared.

The most important point, however, was the spreading consequences in the whole world of the continuance of treaty-breaking and aggression in the Far East.

Far from having improved, the situation today had drifted farther away from what the League expected of it and had decided regarding it. Manchuria to-day still presented in its essentials the same picture as it did when the occupation of that country first started, namely the Japanese army was in active service holding many cities and railway lines, and was endeavoring to cow the population by incessant punitive expeditions.

Mr. Quo declared that the impending entry of Soviet Union to the League of Nations, and the growing close co-operation between the League and the United States might be ascribed partly, at least, to the impact of events in the Far East.

The Pacific was becoming the world's storm center, and unhappily there was no doubt at all that the continued military occupation in "our north-eastern provinces had already constituted the most urgent danger to the world to-day—another Great War, for the danger of war in the Far East was closely and inseparably linked with the prospects of peace in Europe."

China warmly welcomed the prospects of Russia's immediate entry into the League, he contined. Russia's collaborative labors at the Disarmament Conference were a happy augury of her influence, and she had contributed a most clear and acute definition of an aggressor. In conclusion, Mr. Quo asserted that: "Russia and China have a common interest in the preservation of peace in the Far East and on the Pacific, and we are glad that from now on our joint efforts for peace can be collaborated in the framework of the League."

Dr. Kung Asserts Wheat Loan Was Used for Constructive Purposes

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, expressed great surprise Sept. 14 that the old rumors, to the effect that the proceeds of the American wheat and cotton loan were being utilized for purchase of military equipment, had been resurrected at Washington. Dr. Kung stated that the proceeds had been and would be devoted exclusively to productive purposes, in accordance with the decision of the National Government adopted at the time when the loan was contracted. To date $12,500,000 had been appropriated, for the following purposes: $8,400,000 for reconstruction work of the National Economic Council, $3,800,000 for repatriation of farmers in the communist bandit-affected districts in Kiangsi, and $300,000 for famine relief in Szechuen. No other appropriations have yet been made out of of loan funds. Dr. Kung also recalled that the National Economic Council, at its plenary meeting held at Nanking on March 26, decided upon utilization of funds for constructive purposes, including highways, reconstruction in Kiangsi and the Northwest, health enterprises, improvement of the silk, tea, cotton and fuel industries and research.

Dr. Kung's remarks were called forth by insinuations made at the U.S. Senate enquiry that China had diverted the $10,000,000 loan intended to enable her to buy American wheat made by the United States in 1933, to the purchase of guns and aircraft from the United States. Senator Nye mentioned that Japanese official circles contended that the loan for wheat had actually been converted later for the purpose of buying munitions.

Senator Nye admitted at the hearing of Sept. 17 that there was no testimony so far in support of the allegation.

The DuPonts Ready to Sell to Both Sides

The Senate arms investigation committee Sept. 14 produced evidence to show that R. Montague Smith, Shanghai agent for the E. L. Du Pont de Nemours Company, had suggested to his home office that representations be made to the Department of State and the British Foreign Office seeking removal of the British restrictions on the shipment of explosives to China "during the hostilities between Nanking and Canton in 1933." It was revealed that the Du Ponts opposed efforts of Congressmen to enact an arms embargo at the time of the Sino-Japanese incident of 1932 and that the gigantic American munitions firm planned to sell war materials to both sides in the event of war between China and Japan.

Records were produced by the Senate enquiry committee showing that E. I. Du-Pont de Nemours has made gross sales to combatant powers during the World War totalling U. S. $1,245,000,000, the first order for the Wilmington, Delaware, plants coming from the French Government in October, 1914.

If "Commissions" Were Paid, Gen. Chiang Wants to Know Who Got Them

Evidence was given that the Duponts had paid high "commissions" to Chinese military officers in 1932 in order to complete a huge munitions deal. The Committee decided to keep the names of the alleged receivers out of the record so as to avoid unpleasant repercussions. The reaction in China however has been that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek wishes the charges investigated and the names made public.

Forty per cent of the business done in 1934 by the Pratt Whitney Aircraft Co. consisted of airplane sales to China, according to Donald Brown, chairman of the company.

Evidence alleging that the United States Department of Commerce had helped to recruit and form a military air school for the Canton government last year was given by Mr. Love, director of the United Aircraft Export Company. He stated that the matter was handled quietly on the instructions of the Department of Commerce in order to avoid arousing the suspicions of other Powers.

Kwangtung Prisoners Propose Novel Plan to Secure Freedom

The inmates of the Kwangtung First Prison are urging that they be released, pointing out that it is costing the Government over $30,000,000 per year to feed the convicts confined in the various prisons in the country and if a general amnesty order is issued and carried out, this huge amount of money may be saved and diverted to development of industries, strengthening of national defense or relief purposes. This point is fully set out in a petition submitted to the Central Authorities by the prisoners for restoration of their freedom.

America Has Its Narcotic Problem as Well as China

(Part of an editorial in the Japan Chronicle, September 5)

Hitherto international regulations regarding the trade in opium and other powerful narcotic drugs have been brought into being mainly on account of China, whose vast population is easy to corrupt and difficult to educate, and which therefore formed a dumping-place for the insidious poison derived from the poppy and cocoa plant. It is of interest to note that the latest alarm is not on account of China but is occasioned through the increased consumption of drugs in the United States. It is stated that drugs are carried to the United States by many routes, mainly from Switzerland, Italy, France and Spain, on the one side, and from China and Japan on the other. Drugs came into the prohibition controversy when the Volstead Act was passed, though they never became a major issue. It was said that people deprived of drink would feel the greater temptation to take drugs, and that it would be much more difficult to control the drug trade than the drink trade. In reply to this, the prohibitionists declared that the drunkard was more likely to take to drugs than the sober man. Both sides might be correct, excessive indulgence in either being by way of a weakness. Anyhow, the argument that drugs would be an increased danger was not allowed to interfere with the great experiment of making the nation sober by Act of Congress. Whether the illicit taking of drugs made any great progress during the time when prohibition was enforced appears to be uncertain, and was at any rate not definite enough to prove the statement that a people deprived of drink will take to drugs. Meanwhile, the Customs service, formerly famous for its efficiency, became still more famous for allowing whole shiploads of liquor to pass through its gates. The U.S. Customs had boasted that hardly a jewel could be smuggled successfully, but after Prohibition came in it was found that when men really gave their minds to the problem of smuggling, there was no insuperable difficulty about it. Liquor passed the streets in wagon-loads; bars existed by the thousand, and almost openly; and young people who had been brought up to think that no respectable person took alcohol soon got the idea that drinking was a sporting event, a proof that it was possible to retain one's freedom in spite of interfering laws. The Customs, which had been so efficient, became an open door, and it cannot regain its old character all at once. Hence, whatever may be the truth as to the relationship between drink and drugs,—whether they go together or take each other's places—one effect of the Prohibition experiment was that it opened the door to drugs.

Extermination of Manchuria's 50,000 Bandits Difficult, Says Japanese Garrison Chief of Staff

LIEUT.-General Nishio, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Garrison, arrived in Tokyo recently in order to explain the Kwantung Garrison's point of view on the reform of the Japanese administrative machinery in Manchuria to the Tokyo authorities and to confer with the higher military authorities on matters relating to Soviet-Japanese relations. Lieut.-General Nishio in an interview said that the War Office plan and the plan of the Kwantung Garrison on the reform problem are identical in essentials. He knows that various organizations of Japanese residents in Manchuria have forwarded petitions to the Tokyo Government against the War Office plan, but in many cases the opponents have selfish objects in view, he said. There are cases where resolutions of meetings that have never been held have been sent to Tokyo. There is no opposition to the War Office among those Japanese residents who have a correct understanding of the present state of things in Manchuria. Referring to Soviet-Japanese relations, the General said that it is clear that Communists are in the background of the bandit attacks on trains on the Chinese Eastern Railway. He is not in a position to state definitely the measures which will hereafter be taken to meet the situation, but declared that stern measures will be devised. Soviet Russia is putting up strong defences on the border, but there is no sign of increased tension in Soviet-Japanese relations on that account.

The number of bandits in Manchukuo has been reduced by half, to 50,000 compared with last year, he said. There are about 20,000 bandits in Kirin province and 10,000 in Fengtien province. These bandits are of the vilest type, politically and in point of thought. They get supplies of arms and ammunition from Soviet and Chinese sources. They are also equipped with wireless apparatus and are in touch with secret agents scattered in many districts. Campaigns against them are no easy task, especially as the troops are not sufficiently strong numerically. These troops deserve every sympathy for the hardships they are going through. Last month alone yielded no fewer than 26 railway incidents. In view of the nature of these bandits, a speedy clean-up cannot be hoped for, the General said.

American Fur Buyer Is Rescued from Bandits

Solomon Zetlin, American fur-buyer who was kidnapped in Mukden last month together with a Russian woman friend, was released Sept. 13. Mr. Zetlin's release, was effected by measures taken by Manchukuo police and Japanese gendarmerie. The kidnapping of Mr. Zetlin and the Russian woman occurred in a grove just behind the Imperial tombs at Peiling on August 21. The woman was released after being held prisoner for 48 hours.

Japanese War Office Wins Manchurian Control Dispute

The long-awaited and much-discussed plan for reorganization of Japanese administrative organs in Manchuria and the Kwantung Leased Territory was formally adopted Sept. 14 at a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet in Tokyo.

Faced with the possibility of the resignation of General Hayashi the Minister of War, and the consequential downfall of the Government, the Foreign Office effected a "compromise" with the Army regarding the dispute over Japanese representation in Manchuria. Under the compromise plan, the Ministry of Overseas Affairs will lose practically all power in Manchuria including supervision of the South Manchuria Railway. The plan stipulates that the posts of Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army be held concurrently by a military official with administrative powers. As Ambassador, he will be responsible to the Foreign Office regarding diplomatic matters, but with regards to administrative matters, will be responsible to the Premier, making the post virtually that of High Commissioner.

The Governorship of Kwantung Leased Territory, it is stipulated will be reduced to prefectural rank and will be under the control of the Ambarsador to Manchukuo.

The dispute centred over the position of General Hishigari, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory and Ambassador to Manchukuo.

As Commander-in-Chief, General Hishigari comes under the control of the Minister of War. As Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, he was answerable to the Ministry of Overseas Affairs in Tokyo, and, as Ambassador to Manchukuo, he acted under instructions from the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

As three officials in one, and one in three, he occupied an involved position in which the interests of one Ministry frequently conflicted with those of the other two.

The military authorities demanded that all power be delegated to one individual and that he should be a military man, while the Foreign Office contended, on the ground that Manchukuo was an independent state, that the Ambassador to Manchukuo should be answerable to the Foreign Office. The dispute reached a stage whereby the downfall of the Government loomed unless the Army's demands were accepted by the Foreign Office.

Koiso Will Probably Become Chief of Manchurian Affairs Bureau

Lieutenant-General Kuniaki Koiso, chief of staff of the Kwantung Garrison at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident three years ago, heads the list of candidates for the post of director of the projected Manchuria Affairs Bureau. His knowledge of Manchurian affairs was said to be a high recommendation for his new post. Lieut.-Gen. Koiso is now commander of the Fifth Army Division at Hiroshima. Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, former vice-minister of war, who now commands the First Army Division in Tokyo and Lieut.-Gen. Yosh-itusgu Tatekawa, commander of the Tenth Division at Himeji were also mentioned as possible candidates. Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa was Japanese military attache at Peiping at the time of the Tsinan Incident in May 1928 and later served as the head of the Japanese military delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

While under the terms of the compromise plan for the establishment of the new bureau approved by the Cabinet Sept. 14, the appointment of a military man as the director of the organ is not imperative, it was assumed by most observers, that the post would probably given to a service man.

In exchange for this concession to civilian demands for a voice in the conduct of the bureau, the military are understood to have demanded that under special conditions, the chief of staff of the Kwantung Army may take over the direction of the bureau and that he be accorded the rank of counsellor to the Japanese Embassy at Hsinking, with the full prerogatives of a diplomatic official.

Details of the Manchurian Control Squabble

Dr. S. Washio wrote in the *Japan Advertiser* Sept 6:—"If a Japan-Manchukuo joint economic investigation committee be organized and the Japanese representative authority, the Envoy Plenipotentiary, be freed from the control of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, the S.M.R. cannot but be ultimately brought under the control of the Army and the problem of its reorganization will be finally affected as the Army originally desired. There is not and cannot be a dispute about the need of the organization of such a committee. The Army's suggestion is in fact duplicated in both the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Overseas Affair's plans of reorganization, but there is a wide difference as to what influence at home shall control the committee. The Foreign Office proposes that there shall be established a new bureau in the Cabinet for the supervision of the economic development of Manchuria and Japan's representation in the Japan-Manchukuo joint economic investigation committee shall be made through this bureau. This is as much as to say that the Envoy Plenipotentiary, controlled by the Army, shall have little to do with the shaping of the policy of the committee. Besides, according to the Foreign Office's plan the Envoy Plenipotentiary shall be renamed Ambassador and formally placed under the control of the Foreign Minister, so that he can do nothing decisive independently of the Foreign Office aside from purely military matters, which belong to him by virtue of his combining the command of the Kwantung Army.

"The Ministry of Overseas Affairs which seemed at first to be fighting only against the suggestion of its abolition, has lately grown bold and suggested the appointment of a civilian plenipotentiary, subject to the control of the Minister of Overseas Affairs. It wants the military to attend to purely military duties of keeping peace and order in emergency. It is the logical antithesis of the Army's plan and goes further than the Foreign Office in demanding the military to recede from the dominant influence to which they have risen by the Manchurian affair. The whole dispute boils down to the Army's move to confirm and strengthen the dominant influence to which it has risen under the emergency circumstances in Manchuria before civilian influences come to reassert themselves with the restoration of peace and order, and the jealousy of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, which want the present dominance of the Army to be a passing phenomenon."

P.M.R. Offices to Be Transferred from Mukden to Chinchow

The offices of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, now located at Mukden will be moved to Chinchow next autumu, where new administrative buildings are to be built at a cost of approximately $800,000. Construction will be started next Spring.

Seventy Japanese Warships Assemble at Dairen

After strenuous maneuvers on the high seas, 70 warships of Japan's Combined Fleet entered the port of Dairen in close formation Sept. 17. The armada is commanded by Admiral Seizo Suetsugu aboard the flagship *Kongo* and manned by 24,000 officers and enlisted men.

The fleet is epxected to remain in Dairen until September 25. The purpose of the visit was announced as "to pay a call on Manchukuo," give a well-earned rest to the crews and to take on coal and water.

Memorial Service Held in Japan for Soldiers Killed In Manchurian Incident

Memorial services for Japanese soldiers killed in Manchuria during the past three years were held by various religious organizations throughout Japan, Sept. 18. In Tokyo, a memorial service was observed by the Women's Buddhist Shinshu Sect Association at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji. General Senjuro Hayashi, War Minister, was in attendance. The Patriotic Women's Society also held a service at the Yasukuni Shrine, "where the souls of all those who fell in battle were honored."

Changchun Becomes More "Japan-ified" as Time Goes on

Kinjiro Ito writes in the *Japan Times*:—"Changchun, the capital of Manchukuo, has been rapidly Japanized in the last year or so, in a manner that is simply amazing. In night fairs, the scene is often witnessed by travellers of 'Manchurian' women walking with their eyes cast down as if feeling the curious eyes of the Japanese concentrated upon their strange attire. As far as the Japanese immigrants are concerned, in Changchun live at present some 30,000 Japanese excluding 758 officials employed in the Central Government of Manchukuo. The Japanese live for the most part in the S.M.R. zone and the commercial districts. The pleasure-resort in Hsinking, or Yoshinomachi is, as its name given by the Japanese residents "Hsinking Ginza" indicates, nothing but a miniature of that of Tokyo Cafes. There at the night stall stands—Japanese women in summer wear with a round fan in one hand, are beating down the price of false chrysoprase—banana dealers with a Japanese towel bound around their heads shouting to sell their goods—Japanese girls, on their way home after taking lessons in flower-arrangement are slowly walking with bundles of flowers in their hands. Moreover, if one will step into the back streets, sign-boards such as the Instruction of Nagauta (or singing long Japanese poems) or the Instruction of Tray-Landscape Art or Female Hair Dresser, Amma (Japanese Massage) etc. etc. will attract one's attention. In Changchun the new Headquarters of the Kwantung Garrison is soon to be completed. The new building which stands on a hill is of a modern style but its three turrets on the roof are quite reminiscent of a part of Osaka or Nagoya Castle and here also we find the symbol of the influx of things Japanese. The West Park is one of the prides of Changchun and is rich in the beauty of both water and mountain. It is not without reason that Japanese residents welcome it as an oasis in North Manchuria. The sum of two sen is now charged to enter the park, for otherwise Chinese mendicants avail themselves of lodging there."

"Japanese Threaten U. S. and Philippines Jointly"

(*Editorial in the Manila Bulletin, Sept.* 13)

Intentionally or unintentionally, the Japanese are working themselves into the position of threatening the United States and the Philippine Islands jointly.

Such a threat dovetails with the Japanese Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. It harmonizes with the Japanese pronouncement, "unofficially" issued a few months ago, virtually making Japan the self-appointed censor of foreign loans and commercial concessions in China. In it Japan is thoroughly consistent.

The press dispatches from Tokyo and Washington for the last few days constitute an interesting study in diplomatic maneuvering. It is difficult to determine just what has been done officially, but the unofficial gestures piece together to make a fairly clear picture of a planned campaign to head off a consideration of American-Philippine trade relationships on a basis of what is best for America and the Philippines. In other words the Japanese now are sending up their test balloons looking to asserting a guardianship over the Philippines, fixing the Philippines in Japan's Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

To the non-Japanese it would appear that the present aggressive campaign—official or unofficial as it may be—is premature, so much so that it positively is harmful. A substantial part of the Filipino reaction is evidence along that line, but it must be remembered that home sentiment has to play an important part in decisions on the Japanese tactics. When leading Japanese newspapers headline the declaration of the "trans-Pacific trade war" the effect is virtually certain to be a crystallization of home sentiment in support of the program of which this is a part.

When the Japaneses press emphatically puts the Philippines on the Japanese trade war map the Japanese people hear the patriotic call. They hear it as a challenge.

The prematureness of the protest propaganda when the bill against the protest is supposed to be made has not even been drafted, the diplomatic impropriety of assuming to dictate terms of relationship between the United States and the Philippines while the Philippines is under the American flag and enjoying all the privileges of the American market—the whole matter of over-anxiety is more easily understood in light of preparation at home first. It is quite evident that Japan in this case is preparing at home first, preparing internal sentiment.

Japanese Mummy Claimed by Chinese Son at Mukden

The mummy of a Japanese woman, discovered recently near Lingyuan by a party from the S.M.R. Mukden Medical Universitv, was claimed on arrival in Mukden recently by a 21-year-old school teacher named Chien Shun-hsu, declaring he was her son. The college authorities, while not disputing Mr. Chien's claim of relationship, declined to surrender the mummy to his custody. Mr. Chien is an instructor in a Catholic mission school at Angangchi, south of Tsitsihar. According to his story, his parents were married at Heiho on the Amur, when his mother, nee Haru Furukawa, a native of Saga prefecture, Japan, was 17 years old. There were two sons born of the wedlock; then the father went to Peking, becoming a henchman of Wang Huai-ching, a minor warlord. The elder Chien remained there several years, when his wife also left Heiho with her two sons, bound for Peking. En roue, she died of illness at Lingyuan, and her body was placed in a burial cave. It had remained there for 15 years or so, when discovered by the medical party from Mukden. The young Chien is believed the only relative of the woman now living in Manchuria. There were scraps of Japanese clothing and ornaments on the mummy when found last month. Natives near the burial cave told of a certain Japanese woman, wedded to a wealthy Chinese, being interned therein.

Seventy Thousand Made Homeless by Floods in Hopei

Over 70,000 people in the two districts of Yutien and Fengjun, Northeastern Hopei, are reported to have been rendered homeless as a result of the further overflow of the Huanhsiang, Chiyun and Heilung Ho (Rivers) following tremendous downpours of rain last week. Two-tifths of Yutien district are submerged. With the collapse of several portions of the dykes of the Heilung River in Fengjun, many of the villages along the river have been obliterated. A large portion of the crops has also been destroyed.

The Hopei Provincial Government September 14 remitted another sum of $4,000, through the Provincial Bank, to the two flood afflicted districts of Changyuan and Puyang, southern Hopei, for urgent relief. The Provincial Government also appropriated a sum of $40,000 to the Provincial River Engineering Rehabilitation Bureau for immediate repairs to the damaged dykes of the Yellow River in the southern part of the province.

The Honan Provincial Department of Reconstruction in a circular order to the various District Governments instructs that canals should be opened along the river valleys in order to lead the water for irrigation. If the rivers are deep enough, water pumps should be provided. A well should be dug by each family owning 100 mows of land. Those having less then 100 mows of land should share a well with others for the irrigation of their fields.

Plans for drought and flood prevention, afforestation, rehabilitation of local finances and investigation of the food supply in Kiangsi province are being jointly formulated by the Provincial Departments of Civil Affairs and Reconstruction, the Provincial Agricultural Institute, the Conservancy Bureau and the Rural Cooperative Society.

Farmers in Tientsin District Try Experiment, with Disastrous Results

The farmers of Tientsin Hsien (District), in their eagerness to protect their own crops, recently dug a hole in the dykes of the Yungting Ho (River) to relieve the swollen waters. This short-sighted move, however, led to the damage, by the flood waters, and the collapse of part of the dykes of the Grand Canal and the destruction of the dredging work on the Hai Ho which has cost millions of dollars. General Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, in a strongly-worded order to the District Government, condemns the action of the farmers and instructs that drastic punishment be meted out. Demolition of the river dykes is strictly forbidden in the order.

Floods in Antung Region Drown Thousands

Approximately 2,300 Japanese and "Manchus" were drowned during the recent floods in the Antung region, according to an official report reaching the Ministry of Home Affairs in Changchun. Damage to property was more extensive than originally expected, the report said, although an estimate was not given. More than 9,500 houses were destroyed. Danger of plague in the flooded districts has ceased since completion of the plague prevention work.

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Nanking Charges Jehol Opium Is Protected as "Military Supplies"

Further details of the opium traffic from Jehol and Manchuria were given in telegrams during the week. According to a *Reuter* message from Nanking Sept. 14, evidence of organized smuggling of opium and other drugs on a large scale from Jehol into North China had been unearthed as a result of extensive investigations by the Chinese authorities, which revealed that the narcotic agents have their headquarters in hotels in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin. It is alleged that opium of Peh Kou, Si Tu, and Liang Chow has an extensive sale in North China and of the three the first is the most popular. Peh Kou is the name given to opium from Jehol. Every year in the months of June and July, narcotic rings with headquarters in hotels in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin have sent their agents to Jehol to purchase opium and smuggle it into Chinese territory for sale in North China. The rings are said to work closely in co-operation with the Manchukuo authorities. Other Chinese opium traders who have no connection with Manchukuo have also attempted on several occasions to smuggle opium from Jehol, but they have been arrested and executed for "anti-Manchukuo activities." Undesirable foreign elements have made use of this opportunity, it is alleged, to establish an opium monopoly in the Luantung area. The purchase, transportation, and sale of opium is carried on there under armed protection. As a result the sale of opium in the Luantung area has grown alarmingly, especially at Tongshan. It is further alleged that the narcotic rings at Tientsin are smuggling opium from Tongshan into Tientsin for distribution and sale in various districts in North China. The Chinese authorities say they are unable to check their operations as the drug is being transported by railway and steamer as "military supplies" under armed protection.

The Japanese Version

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tientsin on the same date stated that high officials of the Chinese national and Chihli Provincial governments had been charged with deriving huge profits from the illegal traffic in narcotics by a group of Japanese and Manchurian dope peddlers recently rounded-up by Japanese consular police and gendarmes in the demilitarized zone in North China. The arrested men were taken for examination to Tientsin where they were turned over to the responsible authorities. According to their testimony, arrangements were recently completed between the ring-leaders and the officials for the transportation of 45 cases of Chinese opium through the demilitarized zone. An "understanding" had allegedly been reached with the Japanese military. The movement of this shipment of drugs, however, coincided with the campaign against Japanese, Korean, and Manchurian peddlers launched by the Japanese military authorities in compliance with the terms of agreement reached at Dairen between Lieut.-Col. Kaneshiro Shibayama, assistant Military Attache to the Japanese Legation, and Yin Tung, director of the Peking-Mukden Railway and an emissary of Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Branch Political Council, and was seized. Men who accompanied the shipment were also captured.

Japanese military authorities at Tientsin declined to discuss the purported statements of the arrested peddlers on the ground that the investigation was still under way. They however, stated that they were "very much annoyed" by the irresponsible statements of a group of Chinese officials who are attempting to cover up their complicity in these smuggling activities by charging that the Japanese are affording "military protection" to such shipments. "If these Chinese officials do not desist from casting slurs upon the honor of the Japanese army by charging that we are taking a hand in the smuggling of opium by labelling such shipments as 'military supplies,' we shall have to consider steps that will make them halt." These steps, one officer indicated, would consist in giving full publicity to the confessions of the smugglers.

The Third Anniversary of the "Loss" of Manchuria

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟昭洙)

ON September 18, 1931, the Japanese, without any provocation of any kind, by a swift but prearranged action, invaded and occupied Mukden, the capital city of the Province of Liaoning; and due to the "non-resistance" policy of the Chinese authorities, the Three North-Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) were lost to the invaders in rapid succession. Three years have now passed since the invasion and occupation of these provinces by the neighboring invaders!

The National Government has given definite orders to observe the Third Anniversary of the Loss of Manchuria on September 18, and the order calls for the suspension of all amusements thoroughout the country, and the observation of 5-minute silence in memory of those fallen during the Sino-Japanese "undeclared wars."

Manchuria, the "Alsace-Lorrance" of China

September 18 is now another "national humiliation day" in Chinese history, and Manchuria is now the "Alsace-Lorraine" of China! But just in the same way as the Prussian victory over France and the German acquisition of the French territory that it was, proved no blessing to Germany herself or to Europe either—for it was the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine that made the French and Germans more bitter enemies than ever before, culminating at last in the World War of 1914-18—so the Japanese victory over China and the Japanese acquisition of the Chinese Four Provinces is not a blessing to Japan herself and to peace in the Far East either, for it is the acquisition of Manchuria by Japan which has made the Sino-Japanese feeling, already bitter enough, more bitter than ever before; and which has disturbed the peace in the Far East, the balance of power in the Pacific, and which will precipitate another world war in near future. The present tendency of the development is already strongly towarding that direction. So the Japanese may go on to give loud cheers for her victory, and may conduct an elaborate celebration of their "victory," and the establishment of Manchukuo, etc., but sooner or later, Japan will realize that to take Manchuria away from China is "to swallow a bomb," to quote a saying of one Japanese far-sighted statesman when he spoke some time before the Japanese offensive!

Chinese Resistance Still Going On

Reports from Manchuria tell us that the Chinese are still fighting against the invaders.

Only recently a report from Harbin told us 44 Chinese "martyrs" were beheaded by the Japanese executioners. These "martyrs" were soldiers under General Li Sui-hai (李杪海), one of the famous leaders of the "volunteers" (or as the Japanese call them, the "bandits"), who had derailed and wrecked trains in Manchuria, and who were arrested by the Manchukuo and Japanese forces. Just before facing the Japanese executioners' swords, these Chinese "martyrs" made the following statement :—

> "My country is now being impoverished, and my home lost. But to save the country is the duty of every one of us, and to wreck the trains is one form of work for saving the country. If Heaven could spare our livies, we would gather together our people, and organize our people to fight for taking back our lost territory, not only to speak of wrecking the trains.
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> "The Dare-to-die Corps is organized by our people, ten in each group who organized themselves and who were determined to fight. There is no outside help; the help from the 450,000,000 Chinese is our help.
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Despite the many slaps on their ears which caused the bleeding and other inhumarn tortures, these "martyrs" refused to reveal the name of their commander-in-chief and the center of their activities. Just before the big swords cut their heads off, they cried loudly—"Long Live the Chinese Republic"; "Long Live, the Chinese Republic," etc.

According to another report, during the month of August, there were 132 cases of train wreck. These "volunteers," who put up a stubborn resistance against the Japanese invasion before, which worried the invaders much, have now resorted to train wrecking. According to another report, General Li Hai-feng (李海峯), another famous leader of volunteer corps in Manchuria, recently sent out a circular telegram announcing the assumption of his post as "commander-in-chief of the Western Route Army of the North-Eastern Volunteer Corps." The same commander was responsible for the siege of Yichow on April 27 and the arrest of one Japanese military attache, whose fate is still unknown.

That is, to say, the Chinese will never forget the loss of Manchuria—Just as the French will never forget the loss of Alsace-Lorraine from 1878-1918! Further, the Chinese will fight on for the return of the lost territory!

A Blessing in Disguise

At first, the loss of Manchuria, instead of being "a blessing in disguise" to China in making the leaders in the Government sink all their personal and past differences, and to work in cooperation for the national salvation, proved a further cause of internal political dissension. Due to differences in policy toward the Sino-Japanese crisis and the Manchurian situation, the leaders are always at loggerheads. One accused the other of being a traitor to the nation in adopting such a weak-kneed policy and in signing such "disgraceful agreements" with the invaders. The other retaliated by accusing the first as not being a "realist" to realize the situation, pointing out that as it was physically impossible for China to meet the invaders on the battle field, the only way was to talk peace with them. Not only the leaders in the Government could not arrive at a conclusion, but Chinese public opinion was also widely divided between the "extremists" and the "realists," the former advocating China to put up a "life-and-death" fight against the invaders, while the latter advocated China to take more "cautious actions" to save the situation.

But a close study of the situation will reveal to us that the present tendency is that, be it one or the other, national unification is the condition precedent to all China's foreign policy. The leaders in the Government seem to have realized that they would like to see the accomplishment of the national unification before they go on to talk about resistance against foreign aggression. The leaders in Canton sent telegrams to Nanking pledging their loyalty; and these leaders further agreed to abolish the two "semi-independent organs," namely, the South-West Executive Committee and the South-West Political Council. With the holding of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee on November 16, we believe, much will be done towards settling many of the political problems within. This is one of the most hopeful signs since September 18, 1931! Undoubtedly, this has been brought about through the awakening of the leaders due to the seriousness of the situation.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese crisis, there were, as it was generally believed, "six ways" out for China :—namely, (1) Appeal to the League of Nations for justice and action; (2) to call a meeting of the signatories ot the 9-Power Treaty to discuss the situation; (3) to work jointly with other powers which are deeply concerned with the Far Eastern situation to employ force to demand the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Manchuria; (4) ally ourselves with some powers to supply us with munitions and materials to enable us to fight against the invaders; (5) to quickly open the direct negotiations with the invaders, to "localize" the incident and to "neutralize" the Three North-Eastern Provinces, to be stationed with "international forces" so as to prevent the further advance of the Japanese troops; and (6) to prepare ourselves for the war against the invaders and to wait for another "world war" to take back our lost territory.

But after three years of experience we realize that China's reliance upon the League was a mistake; and the Chinese attempt to impress the League to settle the Manchurian problem for her was a total failure, obviously for three reasons :—

1. Both America and Russia, two important factors in the Far Eastern situation, are not members of the League, thus depriving them of the privileges of participating in the discussion and of exercising their influence in the situation.

2. Neither Great Britain nor France, which really held the key to the League's action, had any idea of resorting to strong measures to bear upon the islanders to withdraw their troops from Manchuria.

(3 With the exception of European affairs, the League has no idea of exercising any mediation.

Failure to Resort to 9-Power Treaty

On the other hand, most of the observers came to the conclusion that China's failure to resort to the 9-Power Treaty was a blunder. To resort to the 9-Power Treaty was not proposed at the outbreak of the Mukden Incident. When it was once proposed, it received no wide attention. It is now generally believed that from the standpoint of Chinese interests, it would have been better for China to resort to the Nine-Power Treaty as well. The said Treaty is the product of the Washington Conference, which had as its sole aim preserving peace in the Far East, the balance in the Pacific, and preventing the Japanese aggression on the Asiatic Continent. The signatories to the Treaty were deeply interested and closely concerned with the situation. So if China had proposed to call a conference of the signatories, China would have not only have had American assistance, but also the assistance from such states as

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

Down Trains										Up Trains							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3	MAIN LINE STATIONS		302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
5.45	15.05	8.45	18.50	13.15	16.30	20.15	10.55	dep.	Peiping - - -	arr.	10.24	11.29	17.55	18.42	23.17	9.18	8.19	11.50
6.20	15.36	9.13	19.20	13.46	—	20.48	11.24	,,	Fengtai - - - -	dep.	9.54	10.55	17.21	18.15	22.48	8.47	7.49	—
7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	—	,,	Langfang - - -	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr.	Tientsin East -	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
9.35	18.20	11.50	22.20	16.55	—	24.00	13.50	dep.	,, ,,	arr.	7.05	7.36	13.46	15.40	19.50	6.15	4.50	
10.38		12.47		18.03	Stop	1.10	14.47	,,	Tang-ku - - -	dep.		6.31	12.46	14.45	18.51	5.11		
11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,,	Lu-tai - - - -	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52	FOR SHANGHAI	14.42	FOR PUKOW	20.11		3.32	16.89	,,	Tang-shan - -	,,	FROM SHANGHAI	4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58	FROM PUKOW	
13.39		15.17		20.47		4.20	17.14	,,	Ku-yeh - - -	,,		3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16		
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,,	Lanhsien - - -	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
15.32		16.31		22.11		6.18	18.28	,,	Chang-li- - - -	,,		1.29	7.40	10.58	14.37	0.19		
16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,,	Pei-tai-ho - - -	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,,	Chin-wang-tao -	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan -	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep.	,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr.	Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares :— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket in connection with which they intend to claim refund.

No. 3 and 22* Temporary suspended.

Tientsin, 1st July, 1934.

BY ORDER.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. (All these states participated in the Washington Conference.) It must be pointed that it was largely due to the influence of these states that the "Anglo-Japanese alliance" was abolished. These states are in favor of "Anglo-American Cooperation" to save any situation. If China could have their support, the Anglo-American co-operation which was so indispensable to help China out, would be a reality. The co-operation once formed would have great effect upon the French and Italian action, hence a sudden change and development of the situation might take place in favor of China. But China did not take such an action!

As to the 3rd and 4th proposals, they were the right actions which China should resort to, but too difficult to claim any success for many reasons. For the past years—that is, before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese crisis—China adopted no definite foreign policy; and what was her policy was a policy of "isolation." China was willing to make enemies with both her neighbors. China did not grasp the situation in its true perspective. It may be pointed out that Russia, France and Germany had jointly forced the Islanders to return the Liaotung Peninsular to China after their victory over China. But it must be pointed out that the then existing situation was somewhat different. It was due to the conflict of interest which animated Russia to take the lead; and it was due to the Franco-Russo "Entente" that France had to join with Russia; and it was due to the fact that both Russia and Germany had regarded Japan as their enemy that Germany joined with Russia in her action. But at present, no one is willing to take the lead. China is not in a position to take the lead. The present economic problem throughout the world has created already sufficient problems to worry the governments to leave them little desire to take part in settlement of the Far Eastern situation.

Neutralization of Manchuria Suggested

The proposal to neutralize Manchuria so as to prevent the further advance of the Japanese forces was a good one. We remember, Dr. Wellington Koo, the then minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed, before the fall of Chingchow, in the western part of Liaoning Province, to Japan, that Chingchow should be neutralized and garrisoned with international troops. Unfortunately, due to public opposition, and largely due to the "timidity" and lack of "far sightedness" on the part of the Government, the proposal was dropped; and Dr. Koo resigned soon after. But now, we generally realize that the proposal was a practical one. One of the great advantages of the proposal is that, by that time, the invaders had not yet settled down in the newly acquired land; and if Chingchow had been "neutralized," Jehol would not have been lost; and the situation in North China would not have become critical. Possibly, Manchukuo would not have been created. Here is another blunderf committed by the Nanking Government!

Having failed in other proposals, China, like every other human being, when in great disappointment and despair, naturally hoped something would turn up to help her out; and China naturally hopes another world war may soon break out, so that other powers will fight for China on one hand, and against the Japanese on the other, so that this "Alsace-Lorraine" will be returned to China. But now the Chinese seem to have realized that a world war will not occur in the near future, and that the return of the "Alsace-Lorraine depends mainly on China's own efforts.

How to Remember September 18!

Thoroughout these three years of the "national crisis," China remains un-unified; the power is not centralized; and the Chinese diplomats can not carry out their policy when they see fit; as a result of this some of them have returned to China on plea of poor health, and some of them have no intention to return to their posts. Will the present political situation in China be improved? Will the leaders in the government realize the seriousness of the situation, and hereafter, pledge themselves to work together for the salvation of the nation? Will steps be taken to unify the country as the first step to resist the Japanese invasion? These are some of the questions which the Chinese leaders have to think about when they remember September 18!

In commemorating the "fatal night" of September 18, it is better for us (1) to blame ourselves for the loss of Manchuria, not to blame so much the aggressors; (2) to ask ourselves why we could not stop the aggression; (3) to realize that to take back the lost territory we have to depend upon our own efforts; and (4) to make up our minds to take some definite actions towards the recovery of the lost territory. (So far, no such action is in sight.)

If the memory of September 18, one of the greatest national humiliation days in Chinese history, only takes the form of issuing lengthy manifestoes, delivering of "oratorical speeches," we may be safe in saying that we will have to observe September 18 this year, next year, year after next, and for many years to come; for the recovery of the "lost territory" is too remote to think about, if not altogether impossible. It is up to the leaders in the Government and the Chinese masses, to work together, first to unify the country; secondly, to prepare ourselves for the war; and thirdly, to employ more diplomacy to cope with the situation, and lastly, to make the memory of September 18 not as a day when Manchuria was invaded and occupied by the Japanese, but the day when Manchuri was "re-conquered" by China!

Nanking, September 18, 1934.

The Third Anniversary of the "Loss" of Manchuria

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟昭泳)

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Reports from Manchuria tell us that the Chinese are still fighting against the invaders.

Only recently a report from Harbin told us 44 Chinese "martyrs" were beheaded by the Japanese executioners. These "martyrs" were soldiers under General Li Sui-hai (李杪海), one of the famous leaders of the "volunteers" (or as the Japanese call them, the "bandits"), who had derailed and wrecked trains in Manchuria, and who were arrested by the Manchukuo and Japanese forces. Just before facing the Japanese executioners' swords, these Chinese "martyrs" made the following statement :—

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A Blessing in Disguise

At first, the loss of Manchuria, instead of being "a blessing in disguise" to China in making the leaders in the Government sink all their personal and past differences, and to work in cooperation for the national salvation, proved a further cause of internal political dissension. Due to differences in policy toward the Sino-Japanese crisis and the Manchurian situation, the leaders are always at loggerheads. One accused the other of being a traitor to the nation in adopting such a weak-kneed policy and in signing such "disgraceful agreements" with the invaders. The other retaliated by accusing the first as not being a "realist" to realize the situation, pointing out that as it was physically impossible for China to meet the invaders on the battle field, the only way was to talk peace with them. Not only the leaders in the Government could not arrive at a conclusion, but Chinese public opinion was also widely divided between the "extremists" and the "realists," the former advocating China to put up a "life-and-death" fight against the invaders, while the latter advocated China to take more "cautious actions" to save the situation.

But a close study of the situation will reveal to us that the present tendency is that, be it one or the other, national unification is the condition precedent to all China's foreign policy. The leaders in the Government seem to have realized that they would like to see the accomplishment of the national unification before they go on to talk about resistance against foreign aggression. The leaders in Canton sent telegrams to Nanking pledging their loyalty; and these leaders further agreed to abolish the two "semi-independent organs," namely, the South-West Executive Committee and the South-West Political Council. With the holding of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee on November 16, we believe, much will be done towards settling many of the political problems within. This is one of the most hopeful signs since September 18, 1931! Undoubtedly, this has been brought about through the awakening of the leaders due to the seriousness of the situation.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese crisis, there were, as it was generally believed, "six ways" out for China :—namely, (1) Appeal to the League of Nations for justice and action; (2) to call a meeting of the signatories ot the 9-Power Treaty to discuss the situation; (3) to work jointly with other powers which are deeply concerned with the Far Eastern situation to employ force to demand the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Manchuria; (4) ally ourselves with some powers to supply us with munitions and materials to enable us to fight against the invaders; (5) to quickly open the direct negotiations with the invaders, to "localize" the incident and to "neutralize" the Three North-Eastern Provinces, to be stationed with "international forces" so as to prevent the further advance of the Japanese troops; and (6) to prepare ourselves for the war against the invaders and to wait for another "world war" to take back our lost territory.

But after three years of experience we realize that China's reliance upon the League was a mistake; and the Chinese attempt to impress the League to settle the Manchurian problem for her was a total failure, obviously for three reasons :—

1. Both America and Russia, two important factors in the Far Eastern situation, are not members of the League, thus depriving them of the privileges of participating in the discussion and of exercising their influence in the situation.

2. Neither Great Britain nor France, which really held the key to the League's action, had any idea of resorting to strong measures to bear upon the islanders to withdraw their troops from Manchuria.

(3 With the exception of European affairs, the League has no idea of exercising any mediation.

Failure to Resort to 9-Power Treaty

On the other hand, most of the observers came to the conclusion that China's failure to resort to the 9-Power Treaty was a blunder. To resort to the 9-Power Treaty was not proposed at the outbreak of the Mukden Incident. When it was once proposed, it received no wide attention. It is now generally believed that from the standpoint of Chinese interests, it would have been better for China to resort to the Nine-Power Treaty as well. The said Treaty is the product of the Washington Conference, which had as its sole aim preserving peace in the Far East, the balance in the Pacific, and preventing the Japanese aggression on the Asiatic Continent. The signatories to the Treaty were deeply interested and closely concerned with the situation. So if China had proposed to call a conference of the signatories, China would have not only have had American assistance, but also the assistance from such states as

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

Down Trains										Up Trains							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3	MAIN LINE STATIONS		302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
5.45	15.05	8.45	18.50	13.15	16.30	20.15	10.55	dep.	Peiping - - -	arr.	10.24	11.29	17.55	18.42	23.17	9.18	8.19	11.50
6.20	15.36	9.13	19.20	13.46	—	20.48	11.24	,,	Fengtai - - - -	dep.	9.54	10.55	17.21	18.15	22.48	8.47	7.49	—
7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	—	,,	Langfang - - -	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr.	Tientsin East -	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
9.35	18.20	11.50	22.20	16.55	—	24.00	13.50	dep.	,, ,,	arr.	7.05	7.36	13.46	15.40	19.50	6.15	4.50	
10.38		12.47		18.03	Stop	1.10	14.47	,,	Tang-ku - - -	dep.		6.31	12.46	14.45	18.51	5.11		
11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,,	Lu-tai - - - -	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52		14.42		20.11		3.32	16.39	,,	Tang-shan - -	,,		4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58		
13.39		15.17		20.47		4.20	17.14	,,	Ku-yeh - - -	,,		3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16		
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,,	Lanhsien - - -	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
15.32		16.31		22.11		6.18	18.28	,,	Chang-li- - - -	,,		1.29	7.40	10.58	14.37	0.19		
16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,,	Pei-tai-ho - - -	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,,	Chin-wang-tao -	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan -	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep.	,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr.	Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		
	FOR SHANGHAI		FOR PUKOW								FROM SHANGHAI						FROM PUKOW	

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares :— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket in connection with which they intend to claim refund.

No. 3 and 22* Temporary suspended.

Tientsin, 1st July, 1934.

BY ORDER.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. (All these states participated in the Washington Conference.) It must be pointed that it was largely due to the influence of these states that the "Anglo-Japanese alliance" was abolished. These states are in favor of "Anglo-American Cooperation" to save any situation. If China could have their support, the Anglo-American co-operation which was so indispensable to help China out, would be a reality. The co-operation once formed would have great effect upon the French and Italian action, hence a sudden change and development of the situation might take place in favor of China. But China did not take such an action!

As to the 3rd and 4th proposals, they were the right actions which China should resort to, but too difficult to claim any success for many reasons. For the past years—that is, before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese crisis—China adopted no definite foreign policy; and what was her policy was a policy of "isolation." China was willing to make enemies with both her neighbors. China did not grasp the situation in its true perspective. It may be pointed out that Russia, France and Germany had jointly forced the Islanders to return the Liaotung Peninsular to China after their victory over China. But it must be pointed out that the then existing situation was somewhat different. It was due to the conflict of interest which animated Russia to take the lead; and it was due to the Franco-Russo "Entente" that France had to join with Russia; and it was due to the fact that both Russia and Germany had regarded Japan as their enemy that Germany joined with Russia in her action. But at present, no one is willing to take the lead. China is not in a position to take the lead. The present economic problem throughout the world has created already sufficient problems to worry the governments to leave them little desire to take part in settlement of the Far Eastern situation.

Neutralization of Manchuria Suggested

The proposal to neutralize Manchuria so as to prevent the further advance of the Japanese forces was a good one. We remember, Dr. Wellington Koo, the then minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed, before the fall of Chingchow, in the western part of Liaoning Province, to Japan, that Chingchow should be neutralized and garrisoned with international troops. Unfortunately, due to public opposition, and largely due to the "timidity" and lack of "far sightedness" on the part of the Government, the proposal was dropped; and Dr. Koo resigned soon after. But now, we generally realize that the proposal was a practical one. One of the great advantages of the proposal is that, by that time, the invaders had not yet settled down in the newly acquired land; and if Chingchow had been "neutralized," Jehol would not have been lost; and the situation in North China would not have become critical. Possibly, Manchukuo would not have been created. Here is another blunderf committed by the Nanking Government!

Having failed in other proposals, China, like every other human being, when in great disappointment and despair, naturally hoped something would turn up to help her out; and China naturally hopes another world war may soon break out, so that other powers will fight for China on one hand, and against the Japanese on the other, so that this "Alsace-Lorraine" will be returned to China. But now the Chinese seem to have realized that a world war will not occur in the near future, and that the return of the "Alsace-Lorraine depends mainly on China's own efforts.

How to Remember September 18!

Thoroughout these three years of the "national crisis," China remains un-unified; the power is not centralized; and the Chinese diplomats can not carry out their policy when they see fit; as a result of this some of them have returned to China on plea of poor health, and some of them have no intention to return to their posts. Will the present political situation in China be improved? Will the leaders in the government realize the seriousness of the situation, and hereafter, pledge themselves to work together for the salvation of the nation? Will steps be taken to unify the country as the first step to resist the Japanese invasion? These are some of the questions which the Chinese leaders have to think about when they remember September 18!

In commemorating the "fatal night" of September 18, it is better for us (1) to blame ourselves for the loss of Manchuria, not to blame so much the aggressors; (2) to ask ourselves why we could not stop the aggression; (3) to realize that to take back the lost territory we have to depend upon our own efforts; and (4) to make up our minds to take some definite actions towards the recovery of the lost territory. (So far, no such action is in sight.)

If the memory of September 18, one of the greatest national humiliation days in Chinese history, only takes the form of issuing lengthy manifestoes, delivering of "oratorical speeches," we may be safe in saying that we will have to observe September 18 this year, next year, year after next, and for many years to come; for the recovery of the "lost territory" is too remote to think about, if not altogether impossible. It is up to the leaders in the Government and the Chinese masses, to work together, first to unify the country; secondly, to prepare ourselves for the war; and thirdly, to employ more diplomacy to cope with the situation, and lastly, to make the memory of September 18 not as a day when Manchuria was invaded and occupied by the Japanese, but the day when Manchuria was "re-conquered" by China!

Nanking, September 18, 1934.

What Nippon Aviation Leaders Say of Her Air Defenses

BY THE REVIEW'S TOKYO CORRESPONDENT

(Translations from various Japanese publications)

IT appears what Japan is most afraid of is the attack from the air. In previous issues of *The Review* the scribe repeatedly introduced opinions of responsible Japanese on the state of the air defenses of the country. It is scarcely necessary to reiterate here how the civilian and military aviation stand in this country as compared with those of other Powers. The number of her civilian planes, according to the May 1 issue of the *Revue Diplomatique*, is put at 149 against 773 of Italy, 921 of Britain, 1067 of Germany, 1962 of France and 10,780 of the United States. It is therefore but natural that well informed circles in Japan show no small concern and try hard to enlighten the people on the need of the development of military and civilian aviation, especially of the latter.

In summer last year *The Review* reported the holding of grand air defense maneuvers in Tokyo and vicinity. Similar exercises were held this year in Osaka and adjoining prefectures and Tokyo and neighbouring districts, the former being held toward the close of July and the latter on September 1 and 2, both on a grand scale, probably, as is maintained by the September number of the *Military Illustrated Journal*, in anticipation of the coming so-called 1935-36 crisis. These events are especially sensational because practically every person in the districts where the maneuvers are held is involved in one way or another.

On the second day of the air-defense maneuvers in Tokyo and vicinity, the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* published news of its attempt to make a flight to Peiping on September 2, starting both from Tokyo and Osaka. The *Asahi* of the following day reported in detail the program formulated by Chinese and Japanese residents in Peiping to welcome the visitors from the sky. The same issue, publishing a telegram from its Nanking correspondent stated, "Both government and people in Nanking show great interest in the *Asahi's* attempt as a novel means to improve Sino-Japanese friendship. The Chinese aviation authorities in Peiping are desirous of seeing it prove the prologue to the future cordial relations between China and Japan through the air. The department of Foreign Affairs there went even so far as to send a telegram to Huang Fu now in Lushan asking him to return to the north by the time two *Asahi* planes reached Peiping.

Presumably taking advantage of this unique chance, the military aviation leaders of the country addressed the people on the importance of air-defense through the September number of the *Military Illustrated Journal* and August issue of the *Gaiko Jiho* (*Revue Diplomatique*). Among the writers, Lieut. General Sugiyama was the Chief of the Military Aviation Headquarters until in August this year when he was promoted to vice-Chief of the General Staff; Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Ueta was vice-Chief of the General Staff until in August he was shifted to the position of Commander of the Chosen Army; and Lieut.-Gen. Nobutake Shioten is the President of the Imperial Aviation Association.

State Air Defense and Civilian Aviation

(By Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Ueta 植田謙吉)

Recently the state defense of the air has come to receive special attention from the people. Since last year air defense maneuvers carried out in various places reaped a good result.

Development of the world aviation in recent years is simply marvellous; new improvement has been realized in all phases. In the light of this, the geographical situation of the country upon which we have relied will no more prove an advantage in the next war.

We must bear in mind that in future the entire nation will be mobilized. The air-raid will then be directed not merely at the battle front but the very source of "supply." Naturally, the strategic area will be remarkably extended, covering air, land and sea. Herein lies the necessity of civilians' standing up for the state air defense.

Theoretically speaking, the best state air defensive measure in time of war, is to enter the enemy's territory and attack its air base, but in reality it is difficult to give a death blow because what they have to fight with are air-planes. Along with this active measure therefore we have to be provided with a passive defensive measure to defend various places of strategic importance within the country.

As to the aviation influence of the country I leave it to the Chief of the Aviation Headquarters (meaning Lieut.-Gen. Sugiyama).

Realizing the importance of the development of both civilian and military aviation, France, Italy, Britain, America and other Western countries have been enthusiastically engaged in the promotion of the air defensive measure at many points until they all have attained the present expansion. Likewise, in our country air-defense maneuvers have recently been practised in various districts, while thorough-going studies and experiments on aviation are being made, greatly contributing to the promotion of civilian air-defense. Yet, we cannot but own that ours has just entered the stage of development when compared with those of Western countries which directly experienced the horrors of the World War.

In a future war we cannot but expect the invasion of enemy's planes over our main-land, but just as in the case of Germany's air-raid upon Paris becoming less furious upon the city's having completed its air-defensive measures toward the end of the war, there is nothing to fear if only we are sufficiently prepared for the worst.

What I have to remind the people of is among all others that air-raids are dreadful not so much because of their direct material damage as because of their ill effect upon the minds of the people. This is why we insist upon the need of spiritual training of the civilians in time of peace.

Recently, the need of the people's backing the combatants in battle-front has been widely advocated. It is especially the case in future engagements, for every member of the state should realize that he is a combatant; a battle ground is created wherever an air-raid is made and all who happen to live at the place should willy-nilly convert themselves into combatants. The people must realize the importance of the training in the air-defense and unite in the perfection of the state air-defense.

The Sky Overhead Should Be Defended by Ourselves

(By Lieut.-Gen. Nobutaka Shioten, 四王天延孝)

Unlike the case of the Western countries which took part in the World War, the civilian aviation of our country started from such a fickle show as the stunt flying of Niles Smith, a famous airman of America. That of foreign countries, however, has its starting point on a sounder basis. After the Great War some of the planes and pilots in European countries were placed on the civilian service, to be recalled to the battle front in case of emergency. It is because of this that in those countries peoples' confidence in civilian aviation is great.

Because, as has been mentioned above, the origin of the civilian avation of our country is something like acrobatic performances, once the air transportation enterprise was started and government subsidy was decided on, all the civilian attention was centred on this one phase of aviation and the other activities required of the civilian aviation have been almost completely forgotten.

As regards air-defensive measures, the air-defense maneuver conducted in Tokyo last year clearly endorsed that the activities of air-defense fighting corps is superior to such stationary arms as aircraft shooting guns. But it is evident that the Japanese air forces are not strong enough to reserve much of their services for this purpose. This is another reason for the non-combatants having to organize volunteer aviation corps among themselves, and live up to the motto of "Let us defend our sky by ourselves."

When Londoners received unexpected assault from above during the World War, they hastily organized volunteer aviation corps but, being devoid of control, acted to no purpose, eventually having to recall superior air combatants from the battle front on the Continent.

What I am struck with admiration for is the civilians' activities in America, where civilian aviators form volunteer corps at various places and their member aviators hold air-defensive exercises once a month, so that in war time they may guarantee the safety of the inhabitants from enemy's attack from the sky and that they may be

able to send all the combatants to the battle field. According to a man who recently returned from the United States, however, this defensive measure now belongs to things of the past, for the women there are said to have resolved to place themselves in charge of air defense of the country while men are at their work at the front.

Though I do not expect to entrust the defense of the Capital the hands of women, yet it is needless to reiterate here that volunteer corps should be organized for the purpose of safeguarding the important costal cities and thereby dispense with the assistance from the army.

Aviation For State Defense Is Urgently Needed

By Lieut.-Gen. Moto Sugiyama (杉山元)

At this time of international importance it is an urgent necessity to speedily complete the state defensive aviation. It is indeed a wonder to look back upon the progress recently make in aviation by Western countries. In all countries the idea prevails that upon the declaration of war each combatant nation should lose no time to deal a heavy blow to the enemy's air base or make a surprise attack from the air upon its metropolitan cities, thus frustrating the enemy's strategy while weakening the fighting spirit of the people.

We may mention Soviet Russia as an example in the Far East. In Russia the merit of the air force is voiced loud, and they hold fast to the policy that upon taking up arms against a country no time should be lost to conduct an air-raid upon the heart of the enemy state and deal a heavy blow not only materially but also spiritually. "Complete aviation before everything else" is the motto under which both the government and people endeavor toward air force expansion.

Newspapers report that the number of airplanes possessed by Soviet Russia comes up to more than 3,000, and civilian planes to 1,000. Especially, since last year Russia strengthened her airforce in the Far East, sent large-type bombers and got them ready to act at any time. Soviet's air force stationed in the Far East is said to entertain the idea that as most of the Japanese houses are built of wood, attack from the air would be quite effective. A few tons of bombs would be sufficient to reduce the city of Tokyo into ashes as at the time of the Great Kanto earthquake.

Besides, we cannot overlook the air-defense fervor shown by the Soviet nation. The Air Defensive Aviation Association having over 10,000,000 members has already given away hundreds of planes to the army while assisting the state aviation in many other ways. In this respect the Russians are far more enthusiastic than ourselves.

Turning our eyes toward the United States we are struck with the tremendous development which she has recently made. The civilian aviation, comprising 11,000 planes and 18,000 aviators, can be converted into military use at a moment's notice. Her civilian aviation is not only superior in the number of planes but in the tremendous activities which it has recently made all over the globe. Since the Manchurian incident the United States planned to develop her aviation influence toward the Far East. As a result she occupied various air routes in China and succeeded in giving assistance and guidance to both military and civilian aviation. This, under the existing international situation, we should not lose sight of.

Looking toward the west we find China, which, having had a bitter experience at the Jehol strategy, has since awakened to the urgent need of air force construction, and is now bent on promoting state aviation. Not only in the government circles but among the general public the voice is raised loud, and contributions to the air force expansion program are coming even from the Chinese, working abroad. This trend coupled with the assistance given from Western nations promises to greatly improve the Chinese aviation. Whereas at the engagement in northern China no flight of a Chinese Central Army's plane was noticed, its brave action at the time of the Fukien independence trouble was sufficient to endorse the existence of Chinese aviation. Thus, since spring of last year Chinese aviation has made a fair progress.

The military strength of the air cannot be increased in a short space of time and it is extremely difficult to create a new force during war time in order to reinforce the battle front. In this respect we have much to learn from the World War. Yet, as it is evident an enormous amount of expenditure is required to keep in time of peace a sufficient air force for use in war time, we should promote civilian aviation so that in time of emergency the planes could serve military purpose.

I am much concerned about the existing conditions of our aviation. Improvement should speedily be effected in various points. If in time of peace an adequate preparation in the civilian aviation is lacking, we shall be sujected to a similar hardship experienced by China at the beginning of the Manchurian incident.

Preparation is all important. If we had been well prepared we need not have returned Liaotung Peninsula following the Sino-Japanese War, while the Russo-Japanese War and Manchurian incident could not have happened.

I am glad that recently the people have awakened to the need of the promotion of aviation for state defence and various plans for this purpose have been enthusiastically carried into practice. More efforts are needed however when we consider the progress made in countries abroad.

"They're off Every Morning Wide Awake-Happy"
"Just see them come running to breakfast. They are two of the liveliest children you ever saw. Yes—they're mine, but I can't help saying they *are* full of life and vigour. They have never been ill, are as fit as can be.
"Now for a breakfast of Quaker Oats—how they love it—then, off to school. Since they were infants I've started them off each day with a good helping of Quaker Oats—as much as they'll eat—and they do *eat it*. To me, it was only hearsay at first, but now I *know* how active it makes their minds and bodies.
"Both of them are up in their studies—stand high at school. I'm sure Quaker Oats is the reason. It starts them off right, supplies the energy and vigour they need to be alert and active. Father and I, too, eat it regularly. We are friends of the doctor, but seldom his patients—thanks to Quaker Oats."

Growing children need a nourishing health food like Quaker Oats every day—to build robust bodies, and replace the precious energy they burn up in play and study. Grown-ups, too, will find Quaker Oats helps keep them fit. Delicious, easy to prepare, cooks in 2½ minutes.

LOOK FOR THE QUAKER FIGURE FOR GENUINE

Quaker Oats

D-7

Opium Monopoly and Drug Traffic Working Havoc in Manchuria

(By the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

WHILE strenuous efforts are being made in China to suppress the evil of narcotics, Manchukuo is trying to expand it to scales never seen heretofore. That such is the intention of the Manchukuo Government may be judged from the fact that a month ago they invited Otozo Nikacho, widely known as opium king of Formosa, Japan, and China, to Changchun, admittedly to listen to his expert views concerning how the opium monopoly should be run in Manchukuo. Reports state that this gentleman arrived at the "capital" in July and remained there for a month working in the Opium Monopoly Bureau.

The invitation of such an expert as Mr. Nikacho shows that the Government is dissatisfied with the work of the Monopoly Bureau. It is also reported that, as a result of Mr. Nikacho's visit, the Bureau is planning a further expansion of its activities. It is said that the present area of 177,750 acres under poppy cultivation in Manchukuo has been found too small to meet the growing demand for the drug. Hence, it is believed that next year the Bureau will authorize a further increase of acreage under the poppy. For comparison, the area sown this year to cotton in the whole of Manchuria does not exceed 100,000 acres, yet Japan looks on Manchuria as a source of raw cotton in future, so necessary for her industry and welfare.

When taking the subject of opium cultivation and consumption in Manchuria for discussion, we are greatly handicapped by the absence of official data, for the Monopoly Bureau, as a rule, never publishes any information concerning its activities, and, especially, the present position of the evil, which the Bureau must necessarily know. Taking into account the total acreage sown to poppy in Jehol Province last year, some observers calculated that the total revenue derived from the land tax alone in that province must have been no less than $3,000,000. This figure does not include the profit derived from the sale of opium, so it goes without saying that the actual revenue obtained from this source in Jehol must have been far greater.

Opium Operations Now on a Scientific Basis

Since the introduction of the opium monopoly in Manchuria two years ago, it has been placed on a scientific basis. Production and distribution of the drug is regulated and supervised by the named Bureau. The production arm of the enterprise is in the hands of sub-offices scattered here and there in the regions where the poppy cultivation is allowed, said sub-offices being especially numerous in Jehol, which province still retains the fame of a foremost producer of opium in the Far East. In these districts, special agents supervise planting and seeding the poppy and gathering the crop, giving when necessary, expert advice to farmers. It is their duty to see that the entire crop of opium be sold to the Bureau, that is, not a single ounce of the drug be left for selling outside the monopoly system. Last year, they paid 50 cents for an ounce of raw opium, received from farmers, it is said.

Having gathered the raw opium, the agents hand it over to the government operated refineries, where a pure stuff is produced. Then it goes out immediately for consumption. The distribution of opium is no less effective. It is done through countless government agents, placed in all centers of population (Fengtien Province alone is reported to have over 500 known opium purveyors). Usually, the government appoints one big wholesaler in a district, who in turn appoints sub-agents until every village and every block in town is reached by the monopoly.

The legalization of opium smoking in Manchuria is indeed an evil of lesser import than the tremendous increase of demand for morphine and heroin, which has come as an upshot of the introduction of the opium monopoly. It is a well known fact that the same agents, who dispense opium in behalf of the Monopoly Bureau, very often represent private refineries turning out morphine and heroin. A close study of these refineries reveals that all of them are owned and operated by Japanese or Koreans. A surprising side of it is the fact that the authorities do not suppress these refineries, though they know perfectly well their location.

In Harbin, it is common knowledge that a good number of recently opened apothecaries, stationeries', photodealers' shops, and in some cases even groceries', dispense drugs to the extent that their reputed business becomes a poorly put up concoction, deceiving none. Some of them maintain special "divans" or dens in their back-rooms, but a good part of them simply sell the drug as they do any other goods. There is no limit as to quantity; it entirely depends upon the buyers' ability to pay. Everyone is welcome there; old and young, of any nationality, occupation, and sex. However, you do not expect to see a Japanese walking in and buying his regular dose of morphine, heroin, cocaine, or opium. If he dose, he is immediately spotted and reported to the authorities, who take care of him. By far the greater part of victims of said shops is made up of Chinese, then come Russians, and perhaps a little sprinkling of Koreans.

Here is a typical shop of this kind. It is an apothecary, situated in Novotorgovaya street, in the busiest part of the city, and is widely known among addicts. From the early morning till late hours of the evening, the shop conducts a roaring trade, but not in medicines and perfumes as all shops of this kind do in other countries; heroin and morphine are principal items of business of this shop. As said, there is no limit as to quantity or cost, all depends upon your ability to pay. Wholesale and retail. Those who wish to indulge in vice at home, away from the public, buy their doses, and step out; but for those who wish to "take in" the drug there, in the shop, the owner—a Japanese—has a "divan" in one of the back-rooms. He smilingly opens the door and beckons the customer just to pass in.

The divan does not seem to vary greatly from any den of similar purpose to be seen in the Orient, except perhaps by a number of addicts to be found therein. Every nationality is represented there, the Chinese and Russians making up almost the entire crowd. You will not find a Japanese in the crowd. None. The enterprising trafficker has made one important innovation; he allows the "customers" to bring articles of any value and "to trade" them for drug. Because of this, at times, the divan looks like as a small bazaar; then it becomes filled up by men bringing in with them articles of apparel, crockery, or even pieces of furniture. Then, a Chinese attendant steps out and haggles over the price and finally hands out money to the victim. The man now rushes into the front room, and, in a moment, returns with a dose in hand.

A Typical Den

Another den, visited by this writer, is located in Diagonalnaya street, also in the down-town section of this city. Amongst addicts it has a strange name of a "flat-iron," probably because of its exterior shape; built in the corner of a block, the shop is somewhat triangular from the outside. It is run by a Korean, or a group of Koreans, and is purported to be a grocery. But a close examination reveals that it is a drug dispensary of the most hideous nature one can expect to see in this sinister world of ours. Opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine are sold here freely, at the counter, as any other goods. Moreover, the addicts are permitted to indulge in vice right up here, on the spot, before the eyes of occasional shoppers, who drop in unsuspectingly to buy something in the grocery line. The youths from 12 to 14 years old, all Russians, seem to make up the bulk of visitors of this shop, among them a few girls of school age.

The description of these two representative dispensaries is thought to give a distant idea of what is happening here, in Harbin, and with it in the whole of Manchuria, in the way of narcotization of the populace. Narcotization certainly it is, because the authorities pay no attention whatsoever to the growing menace of this evil. In many cases, the drug stores, thinly camouflaged as apothecaries, stationeries,' or photo-dearlers' shops, are situated but within a hailing distance from the police-boxes. The "flat iron," mentioned in preceding lines, boasts of a "cop" standing in front of it. On many occasions, the addicts have been brought by distressed parents to the central police station, where the parents implored the police, as the last measure to keep the young men away from drugs, to lock them up for a couple of months in the police cell. But all of them have been turned back; narcotic evil is not a crime in Manchukuo. If the addicts were to denounce the puppet authorities as "traitors" to China, then the scheme would work—the man would find himself securely in the cell. But, so far, nobody has tried it. Of course, no petitions have been wanting from the public organizations and addicts themselves, filed with the authorities, to close down all these drug stores, their addresses and ownership having been fully cited, but all of them have met with one fate—utter indifference on the part of the authorities.

The public feel as if left in the lurch, especially the Russians (the "Manchu" part do not dare to raise a voice). As the last measure, the Russians have united in a society called "Vitietz," aimed at suppressing the narcotic evil among the Russians by their own means. It is headed by Dr. N. P. Golubeff, The Rev. L. Victoroff, A. P. Peshkoff, and many others. Besides, it has the support of the highest authorities of the Russian Church. As an

initial step, the society has conducted extensive investigation into the spreading of narcotic evil in Harbin, especially, among the Russians, and its findings are really devastating for the *amour propre* of the Manchukuo authorties (if they have it). They have found—

(1) That in Pristan, the business section of Harbin, there are operating 16 shops, freely selling narcotics of all kinds (exclusive of the agents of the Opium Monopoly Bureau).

(2) That other parts of Harbin, as New Town, Modiagou, and so on, have their own drug stores.

(3) That in nine cases out of ten, the owners of said drug stores are Japanese or Koreans, mostly new arrivals.

(4) That drugs are even sold by street pedlars.

(5) That the average daily attendance of said 16 drug stores is about 600 persons of all ages and nationalities, but none of the Japanese nationality.

(6) That, in said drug stores, a first dose is given free, as a "trial."

(7) That the prices vary from 10 cents to 1 dollar a dose.

Such is the story of narcotization of Manchuria since the advent of Manchukuo and its none-too-glorious opium monopoly. According to the local consensus of opinion, the root of the evil lies in the opium monopoly itself, which has thrown open bottomless stocks of the government owned opium, practically bringing it within easy reach of all. A good part of this opium, intended for smoking, finds its way to countless refineries of morphine and heroin, which dispense these deadly drugs practically in the same way as the Opium Monopoly Bureau does with its opium, that is, through highly organized distributing system of their own. A surprising side of it is the fact that, within these few years, no single step has been taken by the authorities to suppress, or even to curtail, the activities of drug traffickers, because of which a drug purveyor is becoming a familiar figure throughout the length and breath of Manchuria.

Who is responsible for this state of things in regard to the spreading of drug habit in Manchuria? The Japanese, because they are the masters of the situation in that land; if they wish they would suppress it easily. Someone told me that it is their clear-cut policy to stifle the Manchurian population into submission by means of spreading the drug habit; now, in the face of facts, outlined in these lines, I have come to the conclusion that such is the case.

Harbin, September 13, 1934.

Three Hundred Delegates Will Attend Tropical Medical Congress

President Wang Ching-wei of the Executive Yuan will make the opening speech at the ninth congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine to be held in Shanghai, October 2 to 9. Delegates from abroad will arrive in the P. and O. steamer *Comorin* on September 23, among whom are Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services; Mrs. Fitzgerald, Dr. L. F. Hirst (microbiologist of Ceylon), Dr. G. V. Allen (Principal King Edward Medical School, Singapore), Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Park of the Eastern Bureau, League of Nations. The *President Hoover* expected on Sept. 24 from America, will probably convey Dr. J. C. Geiger, Director of the Health Department of San Francisco, Mrs. Geiger and Professor Alfred C. Read of the Pacific Institute of Tropical Medicine, Cal. On Sept. 28 the *President Pierce* from Manila will bring Dr. H. W. Wade, Director of the Wood Memorial Leprosy Institute, Dr. A. R. Wellington, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hongkong, Dr. Lien Tsoong-kya of Hongkong University, Col. C. C. Dunham (Technical Adviser to the Governor-General of the Philippines), Dr. Leoncio Lopez-Rizal (Chief, Administrative Division, Bureau of Health, Manila) and doctors from Siam. The largest number of oversea guests will come by the Lloyd Triestino *Conte Verde*, expected on October 1. Among these are Dr. A. L. Hoops (formerly Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, now C.M.O. Malacca Medical Board), Dr. J. W. Scharff (C.M.O. Penang), Mrs. Scharff, Drs. R. Lewthwaite and J. L. Rosedale of King Edward Medical School, Singapore, G. A. Ryrie (Superintendent of the Sungei Bulch Leper Settlement), Col. A. L. H. Russen (Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India, Delhi), Prof. R. Row (Grant Medical College, Bombay), Prof. P. V. Gharpure (Bombay). Delegates from Netherlands East Indies are expected on board the J.C.J.L. *Tjibadak* arriving September 23: these include Prof. C. D. de Langen (dean of the Medical College, Batavia), Dr. O. Deggeler (Inspector-General of Hospitals, Batavia Centrum), Prof. E. W. Welch (Department of Hygiene, Batavia), Mrs. Welch, and Dr. Kwa.

An international committee of 32 persons has been formed to entertain the visiting delegates, the committee includes, among others, Dr. Li Ting-an (chairman), Dr. J. H. Gordon (vice-chairman), E. L. Marsh, Sir Elly Kadoorie, Messrs. R. Midzuno, M. Kuroya, Y. Komiya, Dr. H. S. Gear, Dr. H. P. Chu, Dr. Huang Tzu-fong and leading members of the mercantile community. The secretary is Dr. K. Shen, medical officer of the Health Department of Greater Shanghai.

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Over-Production of Japanese Silk---A Deterrent to the Recovery of Silk Trade

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

IN face of the present acute sericultural crisis both Japan and China, leading silk-producing countries of the world, have left no stone unturned in seeking an outlet to dispose of their accumulated silk stocks. While the Japanese sericulturists assisted by their government have set aside a large sum of money for the purpose of conducting an international educational campaign to propagate the use of Japan silk, the Chinese silk producers have been urging their government to co-operate with them in establishing a sales organization with branches in foreign silk centers to promote the sale of China silk. Both of them have tried to improve their respective organizations for marketing their products, but they have had different objectives in view. While Japan, which has already enjoyed a monopoly in the American silk market, aspires to dominate the world's silk markets to the exclusion of other silk-producing countries, China, which has rapidly lost ground in the face of Japanese competition, attempts to maintain her small share of the international silk trade.

That the present never-ending business depression has hit the silk industry especially hard goes without saying. Silk, although it has gained wide popularity nowadays, is still classified as a luxury article. Silk shirts may be a fashion among the men, and silk stockings may be a necessity to the women. But in these days when most of our people have not the means with which to buy necessities to keep their body and soul together, how can they be expected to spend their money for articles of less necessity? Even those who can afford to keep up their usual mode of living have looked at their money through magnifying glasses and learned the habit of economy and thrift. Thus in the good name of economy, men would forget the fashion and be content with shirts made of less expensive fabrics, and women would go out stockingless during the hot summer days.

Increased Use of Artificial Silk

The decrease in the purchasing power of the public has compelled the silk manufacturers everywhere to use a less expensive article to substitute for the real silk, hence the increase in the use of artificial silk. In the meantime, science, it must be said, has worked such a miracle on artificial silk, that its qualities can be compared favorably with those of real silk. It now comes to pass that artificial silk as a substitute for real silk can be used to good advantage, not only because of the fact that the fabrics thus produced can be brought within the reach of all, but also because of the fact that the finished goods give such a brilliant and lustrous finish, that the consumers have even preferred them to those made of real silk. Thus instead of using it as a substitute, the silk manufacturers have found it necessary to use artificial silk to manufacture certain silk fabrics so as to cater to the taste of the buying public.

Although it is yet too early to say that synthetic silk will be able to supplant real silk in the textile world, that the former will become a deadly rival to the latter is a matter of certainty. Besides the reason of business depression which has affected the sale of real silk, the increase in the use of synthetic silk has also greatly decreased the consumption of real silk. These account for the fact that the silk-producing countries have been faced with an increasing difficulty in marketing their products.

In face of the drastic decline in the demand for natural silk, the silk-producing countries, in order to follow the economic law of supply and demand, have no alternative but to reduce their respective silk productions. To refuse to recognize the realities of the situation and to continue to carry on their productions on the former scale will only invite disaster to their silk industry. Of the two leading silk-producing countries, China has already cut down her silk production by more than one-half, after her silk exports dropped down from more than 50,000 catties per annum to less than 30,000 catties in the past two years. But China's reduction in production can not exert any wholesome influence over the silk markets of the world, inasmuch as the American market alone absorbs annually about 600,000 catties.

The most disturbing factor with the present sericultural crisis lies in the fact that the Japanese sericulturists assisted by their government have refused to rationalize their production to correspond to the demand. The enormous profit gained by them during the post-war prosperous years from 1918 to 1925 encouraged them to enlarge their establishments and increase their silk production. They were not satisfied with the lion's share of the American silk trade, but looked forward to the days when they could dominate the world's silk markets.

Since the advent of the world business depression, the Japanese sericulturists, in spite of the government assistance and their ability to produce silk at cheap prices, have also met with difficulty in marketing their products. In 1931, the unsold silk was accumulated to such a great amount, that the Japanese Government, in its vain efforts to raise the silk prices, had to hold in its possession a stock of raw silk amounting to 108,000 bales on behalf of the silk traders. When this stock was finally disposed of in 1932, a loss of as much as 103,000,000 yen occurred, which was shared as follows: 35,000,000 yen by traders; 15,000,000 yen by bankers; and 53,000,000 yen by the Japanese Government.

Encouraged by the government subsidy, the Japanese silkmen minimized the effects of business depression and continuously operated their filatures to the full capacity. The American market was so over-flooded with Japanese silk, that the silk price went down rapidly and consistently. In 1933, the Japanese Government, which always held a large stock on hand, had to manufacture the silk into fabrics, and provided its army and navy with free silk underclothings. In this connection, a circular issued on March 17, 1933, by Lister & Co., Bradford textile firm, had this to say, "At present, the silk trade in the United States is much reduced and Japan, rather than put the silk yarn on the world's market with the inevitable result of the slump in price, chooses to manufacture it herself."

Japanese Cultivate American Market

In the meantime, the Japanese sericulturists tried every possible means to promote the sale of their silk. Beautiful girls were sent to Chicago for the purpose of demonstrating the process of reeling silk at the Century of Progress Exposition. A Silk Information Bureau with the object of promoting the sale of Japan silk in America was established in New York. Large appropriations were made to conduct vigorous progaganda work in America and other countries. And recently, they have also turned their attention to the French market with the object of capturing the French silk trade.

But all these efforts have been of no avail in coping with the sericultural crisis, and the Japanese sericulturists have continuously had the problem of over-production to solve. The decline in the silk price may not affect them very much, so long as they can secure subsidies from their government and reduce the cost of silk production by offering less to the farmers for cocoons. But the farmers who have had no one to apply to for assistance, have become restless, when their cocoons have had to be disposed of below the cost of production. According to a Japanese report, the price of Japanese cocoons fell from Y.11 per kan in 1920 to Y.2.50 per kan this year. This drastic fall in the price of cocoons has greatly affected the pockets of the farmers, who have flocked to Tokyo asking for relief. As a result, at a meeting of the Cabinet on August 3, an appropriation of 3,000,000 yen toward an emergency relief fund for Japanese silk farmers was made. Besides, it was also decided that the silk growers' credit fund of 30,000,000 yen would be doubled.

In spite of the distress of the silk farmers, the Japanese cocoon production of this year, strange to say, did not show much decrease. The yearly output of Japanese cocoons is said to be at 50,000,000 kan each for spring and summer-autumn crops, totalling 100,000,000 kan. According to Tsunao Inomata, in the July issue of *Kaizo*: —"The spring crop of this year saw a 3,600,000 kan decrease." If an equal amount of decrease is allowed for summer-autumn crop, the total amount will not be more than 7,200,000 kan, which will be equivalent to only 7% of the yearly output of Japanese cocoons.

One will naturally ask how the Japanese silk farmers can continuously hold to cocoon-raising despite heavy losses. In this connection, Mr. Inomata offered an explanation by saying, "People may imagine the silkworm raisers could quit such an unprofitable business and take up a plough but the fact is that they are economically too helpless to make a new turn; they have willy-nilly to hold fast to cocoon raising."

So long as the Japanese sericulturists refuse to curtail their cocoon and silk productions, the world's silk markets will be continuously menaced with this spectre of over-production, and it will be futile to expect the early recovery of the silk trade. It must not be forgotten that this is a fixed policy of the Japanese sericulturists to dominate the world's silk markets. They have determined to dump on the American and French markets cheap silk so as to undersell their competitors, with the hope that with the elimination of their competitors, they may be able to enjoy a practical monopoly of the international silk trade.

Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1934.

China Buys Better Planes than America Itself Has

A group of 22 pursuit planes, which are ultra-modern monoplanes with a greater range of action than that of all American planes, has been sold by a Californian company to China, it is announced by the New York *Herald Tribune*. According to the description given by the paper, these airplanes are capable of carrying 450 kgs. of bombs, machine-guns, and fuel, the latter in a quantity sufficient to cover 2,000 miles. It was only after a futile effort to sell this new type of plane to the United States government, that the company sought to market them abroad, the paper adds.

22 Northrop Airplanes for Nanking Completed

Further details of the planes are given by *Rengo* as follows: Northrop light bombing airplanes, ordered by the Nanking government, have recently been completed at Ingleston, Calif. and are now undergoing tests previous to being shipped to China. The planes, which are of a low wing monoplane design, are equipped with 700-horse-power Wright Cyclone engines and can develop a maximum speed of 240 miles per hour. Their cruising radius is about 2,000 miles, fully equipped. Their armament consists of two machine-guns and 1,000 pounds of bombs.

Junkers Plane Returns to Shanghai from Peiping

A large crowd of Government officials and representatives of civic organs were present at the Nanking Airdrome to see the landing of the new tri-motored Junkers Airplane of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation which arrived there Sept. 15 from Peiping via Tsingtao. The plane then proceeded to Shanghai, arriving there before noon. One-third of the Nanking-Shanghai trip was blind flying, high up above the clouds. The airmen stated on arrival at the Hungjao airdrome that the trip was made under the worst weather conditions they have encountered since leaving Germany a fortnight ago. The airplane carried a full complement of sixteen passengers, among whom were:—Fraulein Trautmann, daughter of the German Minister, K. Ong, Chairman of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, Li Sheng-wu and Tang Leang-li.

London-Melbourne Contestants to Fly in Relays

In view of the large number of entries, it is anticipated that competitors in the London-Melbourne Centenary Air Race will be sent off in relays and, in order that the first machine to cross the finishing line is the winner, readjustment of times will be made at Singapore. As far as is known at pressent, there will be 64 competitors who will leave England in batches of eight at five minute intervals. Thus, the last batch should leave forty minutes after the first. Planes in the first batch will be compelled to stop for forty minutes at Singapore and the other batches for a correspondingly shorter period, during which no re-fuelling may be done and the planes must be left entirely untouched. From noon on October 21, six-hour watches will be maintained at the control offices at Seletar Air Base where temporary accommodation is being fixed up for the benefit of the competitors, including beds and buffets.

Sir Allan Cobham will try to make the London run without landing. Arrangements have been made for refuelling while in flight. Wiley Post, American aviator, will not take part in the London-Melbourne race.

British Air Secretary to Visit Straits

Sir Philip Sassoon, British Under-Secretary of State for Air, will arrive in Singapore October 7 and will stay for one week. Sir Philip, who is travelling out by Imperial Airways, will also visit Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

U. S. Government Buys Sole Helium Rights

Sole rights to the use of the world's only important helium supply, located near Amarillo, Texas have been bought up by the U.S. Government in a quiet business deal. It rounds out a gradual program of acquiring this helium reserve, which in time of war would give American dirigibles and other lighter-than-air craft an advantage possessed by those of no other nation. Until development of this helium supply America's dirigibles were inflated with hydrogen gas, lighter even than helium, but highly inflammable, and in constant danger of being ignited either by enemy bullets or fire breaking out on board.

Tokyo Insurance Firms Seeks Aviation Policy

The Marine Insurance Company and the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company both applied to the Ministry of Commerce Sept. 14 for permission to engage in aviation insurance. The application was filed following an intensive study of the risks involved on a basis of performance on Japan's aviation lines, which were declared excellent. The Ministry is reported sympathetic to the proposal.

Eighty Japanese Naval Planes Fly to Manchuria

Eighty airplanes attached to the combined Japanese fleet visited Dairen Sept. 18, and later flew to various cities in Manchukuo.

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Japanese Correspondent in Moscow Says Russo-Japanese Rapprochement Is a Possibility

The following is part of a dispatch sent from Moscow Sept. 8—a week after his arrival in the Soviet Capital—by R.R. Kawakawi, special staff correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi. After a resume of the outstanding problems between Japan and the Soviets, the correspondent writes: "Despite the disquieting surface indications we may yet expect a Russo-Japanese rapprochement.'

MY observations, though naturally limited, lead me to the conclusion that the Soviet Republic still considers it wise to liquidate the last vestige of Czarist imperialism in Manchuria. No responsible men in Moscow think that Russia and Japan have definitely parted company simply because the Soviet and Manchukuo failed to agree on the C.E.R. issue.

Now it is only a question of merely 40 million yen, and the impression prevails in certain circles in Moscow that the momentary unhappy disagreement on the C.E.R. is largely a matter of sentiment. These circles seem to feel that the immediate negotiators on either side are not any too richly gifted with the equable temperament and fine sentiment essential to bring such delicate negotiations to successful conclusion.

If this be so, a new stage setting may be desirable. However this may be, all believe that equitable compromise is not only possible, but probable. One recalls that Yurin in 1918 and Karakhan in 1922 openly declared that the new Russia, true to her professed ideals, would unconditionally and without compensation return the C. E. R. to China. Although that uncompromising idealism has since been somewhat modified by exigencies of changing circumstances, it has never been entirely abandoned.

"Much to Lose by Playing Cat and Dog"

I feel intuitively that far-seeing Soviet statesmen still recognize the wisdom of washing their hands of the Czar's Manchurian legacies. The only question is how to make the exit gracefully and without compromising their dignity. They believe that Russia and Japan have nothing to gain, but much to lose by playing the cat and dog toward each other. This feeling, I believe, is reciprocated by many Japanese statesmen.

If this premise be true, there is no reason why Russia and Japan should not come to terms by mutual concession. Of course, the C.E.R. is not the only question awaiting adjustment. One must not expect Russo-Japanese relations to have smooth sailing once the C.E.R. issue is disposed of. There is the perennial fishery trouble: a new fishery agreement must be drawn up within two years.

Then there is non-aggression pact conversations which have been long in abeyance, but which are considered in Moscow still on the schedule. The Russian statesmen, quite apart from the C.E.R. issue, are fully aware of the difficulties ahead. But they believe, and I think the Japanese statesmen share their belief, that C.E.R. solution is a long step toward general and fundamental relations in the spirit of friendliness and cooperation. The Soviet attitude may be attributed to several reasons. The first reason is that Russia sits uneasily between two worlds. One may concede that eventually Lenin's idealistic world will be firmly established upon Russian soil, but while it is still a tender plant, it must ward off any rude winds which may blow from the outside.

The most gigantic industrial and agricultural scheme ever conceived by man has been more successful than was generally anticipated by the capitalistic world. But with what appalling sacrifices! The scheme, more-over, is in the stage of experimentation. Not until this stage is definitely passed can Russia be considered entirely secure.

The Machines Have Run Ahead of the Men

Those who have visited the great mills and factories at Gorki, Stahlingrad, Kharkov, Rostov, Magnitogorsk, etc. admire the Russian genius which brought them into existence. But they feel that here in new Russia the machine has run too far ahead of man, and that man is panting after the machine, which some unfriendly critics call the God of the atheistic Soviets.

Russian statesmen feel that they owe it to themselves to redeem their profession of peace fraternity and military and economic non-aggression. Russia initiated only last year and concluded an agreement with her neighbors, whereby that state is to be termed an aggressor which sends into territory of another state armed land, sea, or air forces, even if that other state violates engagements, repudiates debts, and boycotts the aggrieved and attacking nation.

Suppose, as a pure hypothesis, that Manchukuo, upon plausible pretext, seized the C.E.R. administration, Russia could not, without eating her own words, send armed forces into Manchukuo, even if she were capable of doing so. The Russian statesmen are not so short-sighted as to throw away their high reputation, built up by their idealism. Soviet leaders, in their heart of hearts, know that a good understanding with Japan is most vital to Russia's wellbeing and prestige. They are beginning to realize that the French alliance or entente or what you will is impossible, and that the yet unborn Eastern Locarno treaty is but a sop devised by certain powers to placate Russia.

The Russian apostles of Lenin know that there are in Japan many admirers of the Soviet economic industrial practice, if not of the Soviet political ideology. This Japanese admiration the Soviets consider their great moral asset in the East, and the moral asset is to the Soviet mind more important than the material. They know also that this Japanese admiration is based primarily upon the Japanese assumption that the new Russia will be faithful to her idealism and will uncompromisingly follow the course of peace. When once the Soviet deviate from that idealism for the sake of some material advantages, the Japanese admirers will be disillusioned, for the Japanese, whatever their economic views, are traditionally patriotic. The Soviet leaders know this.

Such are my observations, gathered since my arrival in Russia. It is C.E.R. negotiations will be resumed in due course and that when those negotiations are happily concluded, further steps will be taken toward bettering the understanding between Japan and Russia.

One recalls that in 1922 Russia concluded with Finland an agreement virtually demilitarizing the Finnish-Russian borders. One wonders if a similar plan is included in Russia's diplomatic cards vis-a-vis Japan and Manchukuo. There is, of course, no indication that Russia will take the initiative in this direction. But Litvinov has so often surprised the world with idealistic proposals that one may well be prepared for many other surprises.

One may reasonably assume that demilitarization along the Amur and the Ussuri is a step toward a non-aggression pact. Despite the disquieting surface indications, one may yet expect a Russo-Japanese rapprochement. Meanwhile, Japan and Manchukuo must be prepared to meet Russia halfway, for it takes two, or rather three in this case, to seal friendship or arouse enmity.

C. E. R. Negotiations to Be Resumed Next Month?

The Soviet Government may propose to Manchukuo Government that the Chinese Eastern Railway negotiations be resumed in October, it was reported in Tokyo, Sept. 17. The negotiations for transfer of the C. E. R came to a halt last month when both Manchukuo and Russia declared they could campromise no further. At the time the discussions stopped, M. Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, suggested that the negotiations be resumed after Manchukuo had released all Soviet employees of the railway from custody.

Portsmouth Treaty Provisions to Be Extended?

A permanent joint commission to handle all Soviet-Manchukuo border disputes was proposed Sept. 17 by a spokesman of the Foreign Office. Commenting on press reports indicating that Ambassador Ohta had conversed with Moscow officials regarding the extension of the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty prohibiting fortifications along the Korean-Soviet frontier to include Manchuria, the spokesman said: "We believe a permanent joint commission authorized to settle the various border controversies, instead of handling everything through existing channels, would be a wise procedure and much more beneficial and effective than the non-aggression pact which has so often been proposed."

Manila Refuses to Deport Chinese Editor

The Philippine Government Sept. 10 declined China's request for the deportation of Ong Woo-teng, editor of the Chinese language Manila daily newspaper, *The Vanguard*. Governor-General Frank Murphy announced that the Deportation Board had enquired into the charges that Mr. Ong is a Communist and that he advocated violence and disorder, finding the editor not guilty. This will dispose of the case of Shy Yu-chao, former Mayor of Amoy and alleged by the Chinese Government to have been one of the leaders of the abortive Fukien revolt headed by General Tsai Ting-kai and General Chang Kwang-nai. In view of the rejection of China's request for the deportation of Mr. Ong, the charges against Mr. Shu will not be pressed.

Japanese Finance Ministry Anticipates Revenue Increase

The Japanese Finance Ministry is hopeful of an increase of Yen 150,000,000 in ordinary revenue in the next fiscal year, according to the *Asahi*. The natural increase in the yield from taxes is estimated at Yen 50,000,000, and the remainder is to come from stamps and monopolies. The estimates are based on a comparison of returns for the year ending July 30 with the preceding year. Taxes on company incomes are expected to yield 50 per cent more and those on private income 10 per cent. Customs duties are also likely to increase appreciably, but little more can be looked for from the brewery excise tax. The revenue of the National Treasury for the fiscal year 1933-34 totalled Yen 2,331,759,000, showing an increase of Yen 11,255,000 over the estimated revenue for the period. The ordinary revenues showed an increase of Yen 99,223,000 over the estimated income. Public loans at the same time amounted to only Yen 753,037,000, instead of the budgetary estimate of Yen 919,084,000. The decrease in borrowing was caused mainly by increased revenues from taxation and national enterprises which amounted to Yen 56,542,000 and Yen 34,053,000 respectively.

Small Farmers in Japan Losing Ground

The *Nagoya Shinaichi* comments:—"Japanese agriculture is passing through a period of transition. The small farmers are sinking rapidly as a result of the prolonged depression. The interests of the large landlords are protected by the operations of the Rice Control Law, but the farm problem cannot be solved by looking after their interests alone. The rice law guarantees that landed tenant farmers will get at least as much for their rice as it has cost to produce, but it is no safeguard against the necessity for buying expensive rice to eat. Thus it is contradictory. The small farmers are losing out rapidly as a result of the sale of their farms by landlords, who are taking advantage of the gradual rise in farm values. It is noteworthy that commercial banks in Nagano and other prefectures are becoming owners of rice fields and farms through foreclosures on mortgages. The farmers are unable to pay their debts because of the long depression in the prices of farm products. The banks are undertaking to manage the farms that have come into their possession. If they can achieve better results than the original owners, some good may result, even though the plight of the small farmers is pitiful beyond description."

Insult to Military Organization Claimed in Picture Shown at Tokyo Art Exhibition

A painting of an entrance that closely resembles the main gate of the Military Museum, with a nude female figure poised above it, has brought serious objections from the Tokyo Gendarmerie to directors of the Nikakai art exhibition in Tokyo, where 575 of the latest paintings of Japan's leading artists are being exhibited. The gendarmerie officials claim that the painting, executed by Rikizo Takada, constitutes an insult to the military establishment, and they have demanded its removal. In the foreground of the gateway surmounted by the floating nude is a cannon entwined by vines of the morning glory. "I am an artist," Mr. Takada was quoted by the *Hochi* as saying, "so I am not concerned with any movement against the military establishment. I painted the canvas because I was inspired by the beauty of the entrance to the Military Museum."

Former Railways Minister Committed to Prison

Chuzo Mitsuchi, minister of railways in the Saito cabinet, was committed to Ichigaya Prison on a charge of perjury Sept. 13, in connection with charges of graft which led to the indictment of Baron Nakajima, the former minister of commerce, and ultimately to the downfall of the Saito Cabinet. Mr. Mitsuchi's indictment caused a sensation in political circles, as persons in high standing are seldom indicted by the procurators on such charges as perjury, where there is little fear that evidence and other essential elements for the prosecution of a case will be destroyed. In this case, however, the procurators' office apparently acted on the belief that Mr. Mitsuchi's isolation was essential for a successful prosecution. Previous to answering the procurator's summons, Mr. Mitsuchi, emphatically denied that he was implicated in the scandal. "Whatever may be said, I have had nothing to do with that affair, he protested. "And I am going to fight this out to the bitter end."

Japanese Will Take Part in U. S. Harmonica Contest

Representing Japan, Takeo Yoshioka, famous Japanese mouth-organ artist, will take part in the world contest for harmonica players to be held in New York on October 10. Mr. Yoshioka, who is a resident of Osaka, left for the United States on September 16. The instrument Mr. Yoshioka intends to use at the contest was made in Japan and cost only 90 sen.

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Netherlands Fears Groundless, Says Tokyo Journal

The *Tokyo Nichi* comments:—"According to our New York correspondent, Holland has decided to embark on a program for defense of the Dutch East Indies, against which Japan is regarded a potential enemy. This bellicose gesture of the Netherlands is a matter for regret. It comes at a time when the trade negotiations between Japan and the Dutch East Indies are making no progress and when both countries are required to show the fullest measure of sincerity. We deplore the state of mind prevailing in Holland which makes for increasing the defense of the Dutch East Indies against Japan. The Netherlands plan for increased preparedness in the Dutch East Indies which has been laid before the Dutch Parliament calls for sending there from 20 to 30 small warships and provision of some land equipment. Japan prides itself on the spirit underlying its military establishment, but it is far from its mind to make a display of its navy. Let it be remembered that Japan is not so narrow as to think of picking a quarrel with a small country like Holland. Granting that Japan is bent on expansion southward, it would be foolish of Holland to think of checking the movement with the small strength that it is going to provide for the Netherlands East Indies."

Japanese Carefully Watch Filipino Proposal to Increase Tariffs

Japan's Charge d'Affaires in Washington, Keinosuke Fujii, has not made a protest to the United States Government against the proposed increase of tariffs by the Prilippine Islands on goods of non-American origin, a Foreign Office spokesman said Sept. 4. He was instructed merely to explain to the State Department the effect of such tariffs on Japanese trade, he said. The Philippines Government has under contemplation a new customs tariff schedule which, if enforced, would virtually kill Japan's trade with the Islands, the spokesman explained. Japanese imports from the Philippines have been increasing rapidly: Yen 8,900,000 in 1931; Yen 9,700,000 in 1932, and Yen 14,100,000 in 1933. Exports to the Philippines have also increased, but not at the same rate: Yen 20,400,000 in 1931; Yen 22,300,000 in 1132, and Yen 24,000,000 in 1933. If the new tariffs are enforced, the spokesman continued, it is feared that the trade between Japan and the Philippines, which has been increasing on both sides, will be interfered with greatly, with a possible bad effect on friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

"Economist" Says Japan's Share in World Trade Remains Small

Compared with the gaints in international trade, Japan is only a plucky little rival, barely holding his own, according to the figures on world trade presented by the *London Economist*. Of the world total of imports in 1929, Japan's amounted to only 2.8 percent; in 1931, they were again 2.8 percent; in 1932, her share of world imports had reached 3.1 percent. But it is Japan's exports which have put various other countries into an uproar. According to the *Economist*, Japan's share of world exports in 1929 was 2.9 percent; in 1931, again 2.9 percent; and in 1932, 3.1 percent. (World statistics for 1933 are apparently not yet available). In 1932, the share of the United Kingdom in world exports was 16.6 per cent; United States 8.9 percent.

The future of Japan's foreign trade is viewed by the Japanese press as depending largely on the position of exports. As far as the cotton cloth business is concerned, the outlook is not very promising, because, owing to the rise of raw cotton prices and the fall of cloth prices, transactions have been more or less hampered recently.

Japanese Goods Said to Be "Too Cheap to Last"

"Too cheap to last" is the verdict passed on Japanese cotton and artificial silk goods by most Arabs in the White Nile Province, Egypt, according to a report made by Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner in Egypt, formerly Minister to China. He states: "Imports of Japanese cotton and artificial silk goods continued to increase, but it is noteworthy that the governor of the White Nile province reports that, after trial, most of the Arabs decided that the Japanese material was too cheap to last."

Emperor to Attend Military Maneuvers

Emperor Hirohito will attend the Military Maneuvers to be held in Gumma, Tochigi and Saitama Prefectures for three days beginning October 11, the Imperial Household Ministry announced Sept. 15.

Japanese Delegate Says "The Devil Not So Black as Painted"

The Japanese delegate to the International Parliamentary Trade Conference now meeting at Belgrade, Hashi Suka, in a declaration about the present situation in the Far East said, "The devil is never so black as painted, or in other words, the situation in the Far East is far from being as dangerous as people in Europe imagine. It is admitted that incidents have taken place in consequence of actions by railway officials of the Soviet Union' but during the last few weeks the hope that order will be re-established has grown stronger. Negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union are continuing favorably. Europe should therefore not fear that warlike complications between Japan and Soviet Russia will arise."

Syrian Held in Kobe on Smuggling Charge

Nure Tecla, a Syrian jeweler, was arrested by the Kobe Water Police Sept. 17 at the request of local customs authorities on a charge of having connived at smuggling precious stones into the country. Tecla, who claims French citizenship, was indicted on a similar count earlier this year and was out on bail. The Syrian, the Japanese authorities charge, was engaged in smuggling diamonds and other precious stones and protected himself by operating a legitimate jeweler's business on the side.

Japanese Seamen Threaten General Strike

Asserting that prosperity is returning to Japanese ship lines without any steps being taken to restore to seamen the benefits they sacrificed during the period of poor business, the executive committee of the Japanese Seamen's Association has served on three big shipping companies a set of demands which may result in a strike late this month. The association comprises about 100,000 seamen.

A Move to Put Japanese Women Back in the Home

Support for an alleged movement to put Japanese women back into the home, of which little has been heard beyond Education Minister Genji Matsuda's recent assertion that home is the place for women, is given editoriality by the *Hochi* on condition that it does not confine them to the home and prevent them from performing their duties as members of society.

Hochi comments:—The shortcomings, of our women, it seems to us, come not from being away from home but from being confined to it. This does not mean she should be pushed outside or given the right to vote. Even without voting, a woman can be more of a member of society than the average housewife. We approve of the back-to-the-home movement on condition that it does not interfere with the education of women to perform their duties as members of society."

Foreign Office Frowns on Marriage of Official to Scotch Woman

Because a member of the Japanese legation in "a certain country" several years ago committed suicide when it was revealed that his foreign wife was a spy in the pay of "a certain nation," the Foreign Office has forbidden Toshio Katsube, aged 28, recently attached to the Japanese Embassy in London, to marry Miss Lillian Watson Green, a noted contralto of Scotland. In reporting the decision of the Foreign Office, which is said to have been rendered by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota himself, the *Yomiuri* revealed that Miss Green accompanied Mr. Matsube to Tokyo, and is now living at the Sanno hotel in Tokyo. The Foreign Office forbade the marriage with the formal announcement that it is undesirable for its members to marry foreign women, explaining, that the policy was established at the time of the Manchurian incident. The *Yomiuri*, however said that no objection was made to such marriages until the legation attache of several years ago killed himself in remorse when he found he had almost been tricked into disclosing important State secrets.

Movie to Be Filmed on Japanese Ideals

The J. O. Motion Picture Studio of Kyoto has announced plans for the production of a talking picture constructed according to foreign technical ideas and designed for distribution throughout the world. The promoters plan to make four versions of the photoplay, in Japanese, English, French and German, and to spend a sum on the production which will make it the most ambitious cinematographic Japanese effort of all time. The first step toward consummation of this plan is to be a nation-wide scenario contest, open to all residents of Japan, whether Japanese or foreign. The guiding principle, however, is that the story ideas submitted must be intrinsically and basically Japanese. They must be instinct with Japanese spirit without being so entirely Japanese as to be without appeal for foreign audiences.

Former Ambassador to Italy Goes on Special World Tour

Shigeru Yoshida, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, has been selected to act as the personal representative of Koki Hirota, minister of foreign affairs, on a tour of Europe and the United States. Besides obtaining first hand information on conditions prevailing in various countries, Mr. Yoshida will transmit in person instructions to Japanese envoys stationed in European capitals and at Washington. He will be accompanied by a high ranking secretary from the Foreign Office and two others. His schedule calls for his departure early in October by way of Siberia. His first stop will be Moscow.

List of Delegates to Preliminany Naval Talks

The list of the Japanese delegates to the preliminary naval talks, which will be resumed in London about the middle of October, is as follows:

Official representative:—Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador in London; Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to France; and Rear-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Staff:—Tomatsu Kato, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in London; Katsutaro Miyazaki, 1st Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London; Denjiro Kato, 2nd Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London; Masatoshi Akiyama, 2nd Secretary, who leaves Tokyo, via Siberia, for London on September 22; Captain Masasuke Shimomura, of the Naval General Staff; Captain Yasutaro Iwashita, of the Naval General Staff; Captain Shin Oka, Japanese Naval Attache in London; Juji Enomoto, naval secretary to Rear-Admiral Yamamoto; Lieut.-Comm. Toyo Mitsunobu, who accompanies Rear-Admiral Yamamoto; Shuichi Mizota, naval adviser, who accompanies Rear-Admiral Yamamoto.

Rear-Admiral Yamamoto was scheduled to leave Yokohama on Sept. 20 by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Hiye Maru*, travelling to London via Seattle and New York. According to present plans, he will not visit Washington en route.

Only Transfer of C. E. R. Can Ease Tension, Says Japanese Correspondent

Only by transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo can the tension between Japan and the Soviet Union in North Manchuria be relieved, in the opinion of Katsuji Fuse, special correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*. He advises that the dispute over the arrest of Soviet employes of the railway be settled and political concessions be made in the sale negotiations. "What impressed me most strongly during my trip of inspection along the Chinese Eastern Railway," he cabled from Changchun "was the inconvenience and insecurity resulting from the division between management of the line, which is in the hands of the Soviets, and its protection, which is the responsibility of the Japanese and Manchurians. I also noticed that the defense measures being taken by the Soviet Government along the Manchukuo border are causing tension between the Soviet Union and Japan and Manchukuo. The situation is far more tense, I was surprised to find, than is imagined at home. The only remedy, as far as I can see, is to expedite transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo and thereby remove the main source of strain in the relations between the two countries."

Seize The C.E.R.!

The *North China Daily News* comments:—"The *Manchuria Daily News* according to a telegram received from Dairen advocates in a leading article the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway and in doing so is probably guilty of an intelligent anticipation of ultimate facts. That is exactly what it is expected will happen, when the Manchukuo authorities are prepared to adopt such a course, and why it has been suggested that the Soviets should make the best out of a bad job, and get what it can for its interest in the line. When it comes to the question of international law and the responsibility of the Soviet Union for anything which happens on the railway because of its participation in a joint ownership the paper in question is on decidedly unsafer ground and is, perhaps, somewhat naive. Like the ownership, the responsibility is joint, Manchukuo participating in the control on precisely the same footing as the representatives appointed by the Soviets. As the latter possess no extraterritorial rights it is difficult to see how they could possibly withhold the railway from Manchukuo jurisdiction. Even if they could, it would not divest Manchukuo of responsibility of maintaining peace and order within its borders, and the task of protecting the railway is obvious a duty of the State through which it runs. It is consequently not to be believed that the suggested seizure would bring about any better protection for the line, or any greater freedom from the attacks of the banditti, and, when all is said and done, there has already been so much in the nature of seizure perpetrated in that area during the last three years that it is difficult to see why there should be any straining at this particularly small gnat. A mere railway compared with three whole provinces seems a remarkably small mouthfull."

Guerillas Wreck Another C.E.R. Train

Guerillas resumed their attack upon the Chinese Eastern Railway again Sept. 16, when a large, well-armed forces attacked a freight train on the eastern section of the line between Imenpo and Weiho. The attack, which took place at 6.15 a.m., was apparently well planned, but failed because of the stubborn resistance of the Japanese armed guard. The locomotive was derailed by removal of a large section of rails, and the bandits, following their usual formula, subjected the train to a withering rifle and machine-gun fire with the result that the engine and cars immediately following plunged from the tracks. Japanese troops briskly returned the fire of the marauders, who were repulsed after an engagement lasting more than an hour. The train was not plundered.

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In the United States Court for China

ALMA ROBINSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
LESLIE E. ROBINSON, Defendant.

Cause No. 3735
Civil No. 1716
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, September 7, 1934.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
by L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 7th day of September, 1934, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of September, 1934, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of September, 1934, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since six months, and that defendant's last known address was 7 Pacific Gardens, Shanghai, China.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of September, 1934, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 29th day of September, 1934, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 7th day of September, 1934.

MILTON J. HELMICK,

Judge.

Gen. Huang Fu and North China Problems

BY C. Y. HSIEH (謝志耘)

FURTHER and unforeseen causes for delay excepted, all signs point to an early return by General Huang Fu to his Peiping post. The general, it may be remembered, went south early in the summer ostensibly for reasons of health and holiday-making and for renewing his contact with the Central Government, but really to smooth matters for the resumption of through traffic on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Largely through his efforts, the railway issue was settled at the end of June and through trains have since July 1 operated between Peiping and Mukden and vice versa. What contact, again, he might desire must have been sufficiently renewed with Government leaders by his trips to Kuling and Nanking. Now that autumn has come and he has been reported as having much recuperated from his several organic complaints, thanks to the healthful atmosphere of Mokansan, it is perhaps not amiss to suppose that his southern sojourn will soon be concluded.

And we cannot hope otherwise. For, during his absence and especially in the past few weeks, the Northern situation has undergone such a deterioration that anything untoward may happen. The matter should therefore be taken up by the responsible authorities as soon as possible. Since the Japanese insisted, and the Chinese acquiesced in, that nothing could be done until after the return of General Huang Fu, the general's return is naturally being looked forward to with eagerness.

Huang Fu Faces Immense Task

While wishing General Huang full measure of success in his coming negotiations with the Japanese, we do not minimize the immense difficulties that will beset his task. The most cruel reality he will be brought face to face with is that the Japanese have no intention to honor the promise they had made with reference to the liquidation of problems of the demilitarized zone in consideration of China's consent to the resumtion of P. M. R. through traffic. It was their unmistakable stand to link up the railway issue with that of the demilitarized zone—a stand which has absolutely no legal basis no matter how liberal an interpretation we may give to the Tangku Armistice, but to which the Chinese authorities yielded only under ugly threats of free actions and untoward events. Still, advocates for the acquiescent policy assured us that all would be plain sailing once the Japanese gained their point. But have we got our share of the bargain? We have not. The simple fact is that General Huang Fu and his followers were again duped and that the nation is suffering from the effects of his stupidity.

To support our observation it would suffice to refer to the repeated evasive answers the Japanese authorities—especially Colonel Shibayama, military attache to the Japanese Legation in Peiping—have made to Chinese requests for the settlement of issues pertaining to the demilitarized zone. They refused to do anything until after the return of General Huang Fu, whereas the case requiring, as it does, only Japan's one-sided action in fulfilling her part of the Tangku Truce, did not necessitate his presence at all. If the Japanese had any "sincerity" worthy of the name, they could have disposed of the problem in no time. All this dodging and procrastination lead us to suspect that they have something more up their sleeve, to be let down at an opportune moment. A report just appearing in the papers unfortunately confirms our surmise.

The report concerns a proposed reorganization of the Far Eastern Tourist Bureau—the agency which is now running the P. M. R. through trains. It is alleged that the Bureau has, since its inception July 1, sustained a loss of $2,000 a month, and that owing to this loss, the interested parties—the Chinese as represented by the China Travel Service and the Japanese as represented by the S. M. R.—have agreed to its suspension. In its place it is suggested to organize a private enterprise which will remain Sino-Japanese of course, but which will be financed hereafter by purely private capital. Chang Shui-chi, representative of the China Travel Service, is reported as having approached a group of Japanese capitalists for the purpose of effecting the proposed reorganization.

This piece of news, although it has been promptly denied by both Chinese and Japanese authorities, is highly significant. Its inspiration and its purport cannot be mistaken. Suffice it to say that the Japanese are not contented with a joint Sino-Japanese management of the through traffic on P. M. R., but are seeking for an exclusive control of that line. Since the wish is father to the thought—as has always been with Japanese ambitions—the foregoing report reveals the second stage of Japan's designs on the P. M. R. It will assume increasing importance as the days go by and we should not be surprised to learn some day that Japan considers the said reorganization as an acid test of China's "sincerity" and that she will not answer for the consequences if China refuses to do her bidding.

The P. M. R. Negotiations

It is apparent, then, that General Huang Fu will have a tough job in his coming talks with the Japanese. Most likely he will be confronted by their demand for reorganization of the P. M. R. through traffic as a condition precedent to the reopening of negotiations over questions of the demilitarized zone. To such an unreasonable demand there can be only one answer if General Huang wants to redeem his statesmanship in the eyes of his countrymen. That answer is an emphatic and categorical "No!" The general should convince his Japanese negotiators that China has no more cheeks to turn, being placed as she is in a position where a further concession would mean total abdication of her sovereignty, and that the time is long overdue for Japan to do her part of the Tangku Truce.

If General Huang can abide by this legally unimpeachable position with dignity and resolution, the chances are that Japan may realize that China has had her back to the wall and that further pressure would result in detrimental consequences to Japan no less than to herself. Then and then only can General Huang take up with the Japanese with success the issues of the demilitarized zone—i. e., issues such as full retrocession of Great Wall passes, complete withdrawal of Japanese soldiery to and beyond the Great Wall line, eradication from the demilitarized zone of nefarious activities of Chinese military opportunists and banditry on one hand and of Japanese and Korean ronins on the other, suppression of the traffic of illicit drugs —especially heroin—under Japanese aegis, and gradual but steady restoration of Chinese law and order in the now troubled areas.

Sino-Japanese problems in North China are indeed many and complicated. But they may be reduced to the single and fundamental one of treaty observance—the honoring of the Tangku Armistice. Since China has more than fulfilled her obligations laid down in that agreement, General Huang Fu should under no circumstances make any further concession, but must insist on Japan honoring hers. Let the Japanese authorities be reminded that durable peace can come only on the basis of an equitable give and take. And when both sides should have carried out their undertakings under the Tangku Truce, that instrument will cease to have any meaning at all, and will naturally come up for abrogation.

If General Huang Fu can do as much as we urge he should, he will be rendering a signal service to his country.

Peiping, September 15, 1934.

New Developments in Europe Intensify Japan's Isolation, Osaka Journal Says

The *Osaka Asahi* in a recent editorial urged the Japanese people to direct close attention to the new European situation, in which the increasing intimacy between France and Italy stands out conspicuously.

It commented :—"Japan, like Germany, is about to be reduced to a position of isolation internationally. There are a variety of causes for Germany's isolation, but the principal reasons are her demand for rearmament, and her Austrian policy. Japan's threatened isolation, on the other hand, is due to the world's misunderstanding of her China policy, which the world is apt to regard in the same light as Germany's policy towards Austria. Again, Japan's disarmament policy, though it is just and rational, is likely to meet with the strong opposition of other Powers; and thus there is a dangerous possibility of the forthcoming Disarmament Conference ending in failure. Worse still, there is a danger of the responsibility for failure being fastened on Japan. Against such a contingency this country must be on her guard. At any rate, the Franco-Italian rapprochement tends to increase the danger of Japan's isolation. The turn of political events in Europe must be carefully studied by the Japanese Government and people in its many bearings on Japanese interests."

Japanese Trade Exhibition to Be Held in Shanghai October 7

Preparations are being made by various exporting firms in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other cities to hold a Japanese trade exhibition to be held in Shanghai for three days, October 7, 8 and 9. A large number of representative Chinese merchants from Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Wuhu, Kiukiang, and Wuhan have been invited to attend the exhibition. The trade fair will be located at the Yi Ping Hsiang, a Chinese hotel on Thibet Road, across from the Race Course.

New York Commodity Exchange Rules Against Chinese Silk

Members of the silk group of the New York commodity exchange Sept. 11 defeated proposed amendments to the bye-laws to permit trading in Italian and Chinese silks. The defeat of the amendments is attributed chiefly to the opposition of Japanese interests.

Who's Who in China

Ou Tsin Shuing, diplomatic official; born at Taishing, Kiangsu, 1881; graduated from Ecole des Sciences Politiques, and Faculte de Droit, Paris, France; Attache to the High Special Mission for the study of constitution 1905-6; Judge, International Exhibition at Brussels, Belgium, 1910; compiler, Law Board, Peking; delegate for the province of Sinkiang, Constitution Commission; Redacteur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1913; secretary in the office of the President 1913-14; Master of Ceremonies in the Office of the President 1915-17; Professor of Law and International Law, Kuo Ming, Ming Teh and Peking Universities 1913-17; First Secretary, Chinese Legation in Brazil, 1918-21, Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, 1921; Charge d'Affaires to Peru, 1923, Charge d'Affaires to Brazil, 1925-26; awarded the 3rd Class Chia Ho Decoration and 4th Class Wen Hu Decoration; acting Cousul-General, Australia, 1928-29; Consul, New Zealand 1929-32; Consul, Melbourne, Australia, 1932-33; at present Consul at Sandakan, British North Borneo; author of several books in Chinese on comparative constitutions and international law, peoms and prose; address: Chinese Consulate, Sandakan. B.N.B.

吳勳訓字經畬

Ou Tsin-Shuing (Wu Chin-hsuen)

吳勳訓字經畬，五十三歲，江蘇泰興人，法國法律政治大學畢業，前清考查憲法大臣隨員，比利時萬國展覽會評議，民國法制局編譯，憲法委員會新疆省委員，外交部主事，總統府秘書及總統府禮官，國民大學明德大學北京大學公法學教授，駐巴使館一等秘書，駐巴西代辦使事，駐秘魯代辦使事，外交部科長，代理駐澳大利亞總領事，駐紐絲綸領事，駐美爾鉢領事，現任駐山打根領事，曾著有憲法政制篇暨公法淺義，並經畬雜著及詩集等，曾得三等嘉禾勛章，四等文虎章及農商部一等獎章，住址駐山打根中國領事館，

Plight of Russian Women Refugees in Far East Described in Nansen Report

The condition to which Russian women refugees in Shanghai have been reduced can only be stated in the discreet pages of an official document, says a report of the Nansen International Office for Refugees to the League of Nations issued at Geneva Sept. 13. Russian women in China, the report states, are for obvious reasons not able to follow the example of their menfolks to obtain employment by under-cutting European wages. Thus, they are forced into the white slave traffic. The report emphasizes the impossibility of Russian refugees being assimilated in China. For this reason their removal to other countries is the only hope, but funds are lacking. The League committee is now considering how to raise the necessary money, and also the means of co-operation with the White Slave Committee.

Philippines Customs Officers Thrown into Sea by Japanese Smugglers

Twenty-four members of the crew manning the Japanese fishing vessel *Hayun Maru* assaulted and threw overboard two customs officers and a member of the Palawan (Philippines) police force, who were searching the boat for contraband, Sept. 14. The Japanese then sailed, presumably in the direction of her home port in Takao, Formosa. Two American coast guard ships were immediately sent in her pursuit with orders to bring the delinquent vessel back to the Philippines.

In the United States Court for China

MICHAEL JUEL MEIER Plaintiff, vs. VIVAN ELIZABETH MEIER Defendant.	Cause No. 3739 Civil No. 1717 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, September 14, 1934. William T. Collins, Clerk. by L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 14th day of September, 1934, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 11th day of September, 1934, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 14th day of September, 1934, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has she resided therein at any time, and that defendant's last known address was care of The Emporium, Market Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 14th day of September, 1934, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 6th day of October, 1934 the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 14th day of September, 1934.

MILTON J. HELMICK,

Judge.

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Peiping, China

Men and Events

William M. Bond of the China National Aviation Corporation returned to Shanghai last week after a four-months trip to the United States.

Japan completely misunderstood our Occidental purpose in Westernizing her. We wanted a good cusotmer; not a cut-price competitor.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Chester Fritz, partner of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, and H. O. White, of White and Co. of Shanghai have bought seats on the newly opened Montreal Silver Exchange.

The death occurred at Tokyo Sept. 12 at the age of 67 of Masunosuke Odagiri, director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Consul-General in Shanghai from 1902 to 1905.

The New York *Times* says that although the world has not adopted the pacifist ideas of Mahatma Gandhi it has adopted his style of dress. "Men on the beaches of the seven seas today dress like Gandhi."

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Patton returned last week from a vacation at Unzen, Japan, accompanied by their sister, Miss Mary E. Patton of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and their daughter, Mrs. E. C. Stowe of Baltimore, Md. with her two children.

The Ministry of Communications has issued instructions to the Navigation Bureaus at various ports saying that, pending the recovery of inland navigation rights, certificates of seaworthiness issued by foreign agents should be recognized as legally valid.

A set of measures governing the suppression of so-called "mosquito papers" has been issued by the Ministry of Interior. In its order, the Ministry deplores the utter irresponsibility of these sheets, which often utilize their information for blackmailing people.

Silver exports from Shanghai during the week ending September included $5,831,579.08 and Hongkong $7500 worth of white metal and 9200 silver slabs, according to the *Chinese Economic Bulletin* published by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has submitted a petition to the Ministry of Communications asking for an appropriation of $15,000,000 in cash or securities with which to develop the operations of this, the foremost Chinese shipping concern in the country.

Several Japanese carrying a mshrine in Mukden Sept. 15 chose the occasion to attack the local office of the Standard Oil Company. They used the heavy poles on which the shrine was mounted to batter the front door of the office, smashing the lock and shattering the glass.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee Sept. 14, it was decided to appropriate a grant of $5,000 to the family of the late General Fang Sheng-tao, a veteran Party leader who died in Shanghai a few months ago. An annual pension of $600 will also be given.

The Association for the Promotion of Romanized Mandarin will meet at Changchow Sept. 24. Delegates from various parts of the country, it is announced, will be present, including Dr. Hu Shih, prominent leader in the Chinese Renaissance Movement, and Messrs. Li Chin-hsi and Chien Yuan-tung.

The *China Press* (daily newspaper in the English language) and the *China Times* (in Chinese)—both under the same management—and also the Chinese-language Peiping *Morning Post* were denied mail privileges during the week, for reasons which were not officially made public.

General Wong Chang-yuan, military tupan of Hupeh and influential warlord with power over the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan under the old the Peking Government, died at his Tientsin residence Sept. 14 after spending more than $300,000 on medical expenses during his five months of lingering illness. He was 74 years old.

Several engineers and technical foremen of the machine factory Uralmashsavod including the chief engineer Balandin were brought before the court at Swerdlovsk, the Capital of the Ural Territory last week. They are accused of having systematically damaged and destroyed the equipment and the installations of this large Soviet factory.

Chow Sheng-fa, the notorious opium smuggler, popularly known as the "King of Red Pills," who had recently been arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety and detained at the Lunghwa Garrison Headquarters, was sent to Kiangsi last week under an armed escort. Chow will be court martialled by the Nanchang Military Headquarters for trafficing in narcotics.

Major F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, Major K. M. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner, Captain H. M. Smyth, Assistant Commissioner, T. Robertson, Superintendent of Police and G. W. Gilbert, Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality, have been decorated by the National Government in appreciation of their services in the suppression of Communists in Shanghai.

Ta-yung Wu of Soochow, has been awarded a graduate scholarship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Wu was graduated from Chiaotung University in Shanghai in the class of 1933. The scholarship, which was made on the basis of Mr. Wu's high scholastic record, will enable him to carry on advanced work in electrical engineering at the M. I. T. during the coming year.

The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) gave a reception in Moscow, September 13 in honor of the visiting Chinese scientists, Professor Yuen Tung-li, the Director of the National Library in Peiping, and Professor Chiang Ting-fu, lecturer on history at the Tsinghua University. The Charge D'Affaires of the Chinese Republic, Woo Nan-ju, also attended the reception.

C.J. Spiker Named U.S. Consul-General at Canton

Clarence J. Spiker, Chinese secretary of the United States Legation, Peiping, has been appointed American consul-general at Canton. Joseph W. Ballantine, the American consul-general at Canton, is transferred to Mukden. J. Hall Paxton, American consul at Canton, is transferred to the consulate at Chefoo.

H. Merrill Benninghoff, United States consul, has replaced Monroe Hall at the Mukden Consulate-General. Mr. Hall has been transferred to Tientsin.

Shanghai Sets Itself Steadfastly Against Trotting Races

The following paragraph recently appeared in the *China Press* column "Shanghai Week":—The question raised some time ago as to whether Shanghai would see trotting races at which pari-mutuel betting would be conducted was definitely settled on Tuesday when the City Government of Greater Shanghai opened its mouth, loudly and firmly said "No!" and shut its mouth again. Permission to conduct the races at the Chinese Jockey Club's Ying Ziang Hsiang course had not been granted. Following on this the I.R.C. and the Shanghai Race Club said "No" also. Three "no's" apparently settle this little problem. Obviously the City Government believes that there is an abundance of opportunities for Shanghailanders to gamble in the Settlement and Concession.

U. S. Court for China Sets Statute of Limitations at Three Years

Judge Helmick of the U. S. Court for China decided in the case of Chalaire versus Franklin Sept. 14 that the statute of limitation in China would be three years and not six years. Six years is provided by the old Consular regulations; three years by the District of Columbia statutes. Judge Helmick decided that the latter applies in China. In the suit before the court Walter Chalaire (represented by Paul Faison) tried to recover Tls. 47,000 from Cornell Franklin—all parties members of the American bar—on a partnership agreement executed seven years ago.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy Says China Is Rapidly Going Ahead

China is on the road to rejuvenation in all activities, political, social and cultural, she is progressing by leaps and bounds, declared Dr. Sherwood Eddy, in a speech delivered at the P.U.M.C. auditorium in Peiping, Sept. 16. He cited as an example of China's rapid progress in social activities the fast advancement of popular education at Tinghsien. There, the speaker pointed out, children of seven years old are teaching their grandmothers to read and write. Isn't that a strong proof of China's great interest in education? Dr. Eddy enquired. Dr. Eddy expressed his respect for Chinese civilization and pledged his sincere support to the present rejuvenation movement of the nation.

New Fast Boeing Pursuit Plane Will Arrive in Shanghai Shortly

The fastest pursuit plane in Shanghai (Boeing Pursuit P. 26A) manufactured by the Boeing Airplane Company, subsidiary of the United Aircraft Exports, Inc.) is expected to arrive here October 2. L. A. Lewis, the newly appointal Far Eastern representative of the United Aircraft Exports, Inc., claims the level speed of the plane is 237 miles per hour and that the diving velocity is more than 400 miles per hour. Wellwood E. Beall, sales engineer of the Boeing Airplane Company, has arrived in Shanghai to superintend the demonstration of this plane, which will be taken place shortly.

Prominent Chinese Economist Dwells on Evils of So-Called Savings Societies

Reasons for the immediate suppression of the activities of savings societies which offer high lottery premiums to induce depositors were advanced by Dr. Ma Yin-chu, prominent Chinese economist and member of the Legislative Yuan, in the course of a lecture recently given at Hankow. Dr. Ma stated that the International Savings Society has absorbed $65,000,000, and the majority of its bondholders are Chinese. Inasmuch as the bulk of the deposits are employed for speculative purposes and for the construction of buildings in Shanghai in order to enhance the prosperity of the foreign settlements there, it is not only detrimental to the economic welfare of the nation but also contradictory to the policy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late Party leader, for the utilization of foreign capital for national reconstruction purposes, Dr. Ma asserted. Revealing the methods which the International Savings Society employs in making illegitimate profits from its bondholders, Dr. Ma further pointed out that cases of embezzlement by the managers of the branches of both the International Savings Society and L'Epargne Franco-Chinoise in some interior provinces have occurred. This sufficiently convinces him that the irresponsibility and mal-administration of these savings societies and their activities should be immediately curbed.

Balboa Day to Be Observed by Sino-Pacific Group in Shanghai

The first Board of Directors meeting of the new season of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai took place at a tiffin at the Bankers' Club Sept. 12, with Dr. C. T. Wang, former foreign minister, presiding. The annual Balboa day meeting will be a tiffin at the Cathay Hotel on September 25, when Dr. Wang will make the introductory speech, and a representative of the consular body will convey greetings for the consuls of the nine Pacific countries. Dr. H. H. Kung, finance minister, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, and other members of the National Board of the P. P. A. will be among the guests present. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to France, will speak on "The Future of the Pacific."

British Mission Will Try to Learn Secret of Japan's Success

Charles Seligman, prominent British banker who is a member of the British Industrial Mission to Manchuria, stated in an interview in San Francisco Sept. 13 that the mission will attempt to discover something of the secret of Japan's remarkable trade growth during recent years. "Japan's export of cheap goods has hurt Britain; we are going to study the question of how Japan can manufacture so cheaply and how she has forged ahead so wonderfully," he said. He denied that they are interested in a loan to Manchukuo.

Hundreds Killed in North Kiangsu Village by Bandits

Two hundred and sixteen persons were forced into water and drowned, more than 30 were burned to death and about an equal number of others shot and killed at the village of Liuchiakow, a few miles from Kaoyu, Northern Kiangsu, on Sept. 10, when a horde of about 250 well-armed bandits swooped down on the district and massacred the populace in revenge, according to a belated report. Of the total population of 500 only about 80 persons are left in the village. They are in a destitute condition as 254 out of the 300 houses were razed to the ground by a fire set by the bandits. About 150 other survivors of the massacre left the village for safety. It is feared with some of them have been carried away by bandits.

Japanese Murdered Near Tongshan

The alleged murder of a Japanese Army contractor at Lintourin, a small village in Chihli province, may assume serious proportions when full details are made known, according to Japanese despatches. The Japanese reports allege that the contractor, whose name is Miyagoshi, was murdered while returning to Tongshan, and that the incident has aroused the ire of Japanese residents in Tongshan.

Summer Fatigue.

Keep your digestive organs in good working order and your liver active, and you will then be fortified against the tiring effect of long summer days, for it is when your liver is sluggish that you feel the heat most and quickly get tired and worn out.

Pinkettes, the tiny laxative pilules, gently assist nature to maintain regularity, thereby ensuring the maximum strength and energy for you during the hot season. Pinkettes are obtainable at all chemists.

In the United States Court for China

In re.

Estate of CARL ALFRED NAHMMACHER, Deceased

Cause No. 3720
Special Proceedings No. 989
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, September 14, 1934.
Sgd. William T. Collins, Clerk.
by L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is given to all persons having claims against the estate of CARL ALFRED NAHMMACHER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of February, 1935, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MRS. W. E. NAHMMACHER,
Administratrix
c/o Messrs. Allman & Co.,
Hamilton House,
Shanghai.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

American Labor and the New Deal

Labor Fact Book II, prepared by the Labor Research Association; published by the International Publishers, New York, U.S.A.

This excellent volume of American left wing scholarship is the second of its name to be issued, *Labor Fact Book I* appearing in 1931 when the Great Depression was rapidly scuttling both the much vaunted American Standard of Living and the theories of the conservative economists on the benignity of capitalism. The current work appears at a time when even the most ardent apostles of the New Deal of Roosevelt II must be having serious doubts concerning its success in alleviating the situation, for Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, announced in Washington, D. C., on September 2 that more than 23,000,000 persons—or about one fifth of the total population of U.S.—will need government aid this winter. This is assuredly not an over-estimate and it includes only those who *must* have government aid or starve. Millions of others will more or less get along on short rations.

Facts and figures in the Labor Research Association volume are largely drawn from conservative sources and hence are not subject to any suspicion of exaggeration. An analysis of U.S. government statistics clearly shows that between 1929 and 1932 income from property throughout the country dropped 30% while that of wage-earners as a class declined more than 45% and in the basic-producing industries around 60%. After the New Deal, wages of workers rose somewhat—but so did the cost of living. In November, 1933, —several months after the New Deal begun—Robert R. Doane estimated in *The New Outlook* that about 80% of the entire population of the United States were living on incomes below the "comfortably situated level." And in March, 1933, it was estimated that 20,000,000 persons were receiving public relief, which was 3,000,000 under the number who now, according to Mr. Richberg, require it. Wherefore, it is obvious that the New Deal has not solved, or even alleviated, America's economic crisis.

Chapters of *Labor Fact Book II* include a Marxian analysis of the crisis, the capitalist program for the crisis, conditions of workers, workers' organizations and struggles, the negro, the farmers' plight, fascism, preparations for imperialist war, and progress in the Soviet Union.

Naturally, nothing is neglected on the subject of workers' organizations and struggles, but reading the chapter leaves one either dejected or encouraged, depending on ones' viewpoint—for the record does not reveal any radical tendencies of sufficient extent to be even measured. There are a few strikes, but no real gains from them. America's rugged individualists, it seems, may starve, but they won't go Bolshevik, or even socialist. Upton Sinclair had to turn Democrat to make any headway in California, and the alarm with which he is viewed in Tory quarters is assuredly not matched by any comparable amount of joy in radical circles. On the other hand, fascism seems to be making considerable strides in the land of the free and the home of the brave. We have the "Silver Shirts," the "Khaki Shirts," the "Order of '76," the "Crusaders for Economic Liberty," the "National Watchmen," the "Nationalists," and the "American Blue Corps." And since publication of *Labor Fact Book II*, the "American Liberty League," which appears to have a distinct fascist flavor, has been organized by such doughty champions of God and Gold as Irenee Du Pont, Alfred E. Smith, and John W. Davis.

The chapter on the Soviet Union is the standard one in all International Publishers' books on American labor. It would be more complete if it contained some data on the current standard of living in the U.S.S.R., which was recently summarized by the very sympathetic Professor Harold J. Laski in these words in *The Nation:* "I doubt whether an unemployed English worker on the dole has a standard of life as low as the lower-paid categories of Russian workmen in full employment." Or, in American terms, an American worker getting as much as U.S.$15 a week is materially better off than millions of workers in the proletarian fatherland. But it should be noted and emphasized that in Russia under the Soviet deal the standard of living is definitely rising and there is much ground for at least hope that, barring war, it will continue to rise indefinitely,—which is more than can be said for the U.S.A. under the New Deal.

W. B.

Britain's Colonial Policy Criticized

The Colonial Policy of British Imperialism, by Ralph Fox; international Publishers, New York, 1933. 126 *pages, with appendices and maps.*

Ralph Fox does not mince matters in this story of imperialistic achievement. His book is a direct attack on the present "exploitation system" of ruling the British Colonies. Here are two quotations from the early pages of the volume:

"Capitalism, shaken by the greatest economic crisis in history, is trying to find a way out along the lines of 'national self-sufficiency,' so-called 'autarchy.' This means in fact, the intensified exploitation of the home market, ruthless cutting down of imports through high tariffs and economic war on all other countries through intensified dumping and penal tariffs. Britain cannot carry out such a policy owing to the dependent position of her industry. But she can carry through a policy of 'imperial self-sufficiency,' and this is what is now being done . . . . It cannot be expected that the colonial peoples will consent to remain the passive victims of this struggle for life which British imperialism is now joining with its American rival."

The author treats India at length in its period of industrial capitalism, its land reform and famine, its class struggle and the revolutionary movement. Chapters on the African colonies and the Near East, the Military Policy of British Imperialism, and the Colonies and the Working Class make up the remainder of the book. Throughout his arguments the responsibility of the British working class, as well as its rulers, is emphasized as being grave. The working classes of the East are kept down because of the whole fabric of British imperialism. The whole tenor of his book is found in the last two paragraphs, which form a summary of his previous chapters.

"As things are at present the exploitation of the Colonial peoples is the greatest obstacle to the freedom of the British workers, the chief cause of the enormous taxation which the workers of the home country must bear in order to pay for the vast armed forces that protect the Empire against imperialist rivals and keep down internal revolt. The capitalist class in Britain remains powerful because it is still able to transfuse the blood of its Colonial slaves into its own anaemic system . . . . A socialist Britian without a people's revolution in India and the other Colonies is unthinkable. All schemes for ending unemployment, for raising the standard of life in Britain, are mere Utopias or demagogy intended to deceive the workers and lower middle-class masses, unless they admit the essential fact that a prosperous Britain, prosperous in the sense of guaranteeing the work and well-being of the whole toiling people, is impossible while the Colonies are enslaved. The path outlined by the Labor Party, Empire Free Trade, Ottawa agreements, cannot raise the standard of life of the Colonial workers and peasants, but only depress them still further, preparing the way for another war for the redivision of the world between the rival robber powers. The worker can see his way to freedom only in the maxim of Karl Marx, 'no nation can be free which oppresses another'."

The appendices give statistics and notes on famine and disease in India. There are four sketch maps. We recommend this book to students of the capitalistic ssytem.

G. B. S.

August 6, 1934.

China Sends More Than Six Hundred Students Abroad During Year

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education, the number of Chinese students who went abroad to pursue higher studies in foreign countries during the 22nd academic year (July 1, 199—June 30, 1934) totalled 621, of whom 544 were male and 77 female. 101 are on Government scholarships and 620 are private students. There were 219 students for Japan, 186 for America, 75 for England, 68 for Germany; 45 for France, 14 for Belgium and 14 others for Italy, Denmark and Switzerland. While three failed to report to the Ministry the courses they were taking up, it is learnt that 151 specialized in law; 139 in engineering; 83 in medicine; 78 in literature; 55 in science; 45 in education; 40 in agriculture and 27 in commerce. Kiangsu heads the list with 126 students studying abroad, followed by Kwangtung with 88; Chekiang with 68; Hopei with 50; Hunan with 50; Anhwei with 48; Fukien with 32; Hupeh with 32; Kiangsi with 27; Szechuan with 24; Shasi with 15; Shantung with 24; Shansi with 13; Liaoning with 11; Heilungkiang with 5; Kwangsi with four; Yunnan with four; Suiyuan with three; Shensi with two; Charhar, Chinghai (Kokonor), Kansu and Sinkiang with one each.

Railways Urged to Employ More Chinese Graduates

Over 40 resolutions concerning the improvement of the railway service in China were passed at the concluding session of the 23rd general meeting of the National Railway Union held in Peiping, Sept. 15. The most important resolutions adopted at the meeting include the following, i.e., (1) improving the treatment of the employees in the railway service, (2) requesting the Government to formulate a definite ruling governing the appointment of railway employees, (3) enlisting the service of experts in various railway administrations, (4) requesting the Ministry of Railways to employ graduates from railway universities in China. (5) petitioning the government to instruct all universities to offer courses on railway administration or engineering, and (6) appealing to the Ministry of Railways for early construction of the Sian-Eli line and other important lines in the Northwest.

Hollanders Contemplate Important Tin Amalgamation

The Government of the Netherlands East Indies has appointed a committee to prepare a way for the amalgamation of the Billiton Mining Company and the Government's large tin-mining works on the island of Banka, off the east coast of Sumatra. These islands contain the richest tin deposits in the world.

U. S. Textile Strike Assumes More Serious Aspect

The nation-wide textile strike is assuming day by day a more serious aspect. At Saylesville, Rhode Island, the striking mobs broke up tombstones and used them as missiles in attacks on the National Guardsmen. In Woonsocket, Rhode Island, the mobs looted shops. Almost half the mills in North Carolina and South Carolina are closed as the result of strikes. The Governor of Georgia has proclaimed martial law wherever there are disorders which the local authorities cannot handle. Altogether 38 companies of National Guards are on duty in North Carolina and 24 in South Carolina.

The U. S. Government Sept. 15 renewed its attack on Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, on charges of having evaded income tax payments in 1931 totaling U.S. $3,075,103. The Treasury Department makes a direct charge of fraud. Mr. Mellon declares that the position of the Treasury is astounding; it is intending to try before a civil tribunal an issue which was settled by a grand jury at Pittsburgh last May.

The copper miners at Butte, Montoana, who had been on strike for four months, during the week agreed to a compromise and the strike was brought to an end.

Completely under the domination of United States Senator Huey P. Long, the voters of Louisiana again swept the Long machine into power at the primaries, Sept. 11 with henchmen of the self-styled "Kingfish" carrying both the city of New Orleans and rural districts.

Nome, Alaska, was destroyed by fire Sept. 18, except for a hotel, an office building and several houses.

A municipal lottery to obtain funds for the relief of destitute and unemployed persons in New York during the coming winter is planned by Mayor La Guardia.

⁂

President Favors Subsidies; Says U.S. Merchant Fleet a Vital Necessity

Continuation of government subsidies to the United States merchant marine was unqualifiedly endorsed Sept. 12 by President Roosevelt, who declared that a merchant fleet adequate to carry the nation's foreign commerce is a vital necessity. In taking this position, the President assumed an attitude of direct opposition to one of the leading members of his Cabinet, the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, who recently said in a speech to farmers that subsidies should be abolished.

Outflow of Silver Due to Unfavorable Trade Balance, Says Sun Fo

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, stated at Nanking Sept. 14 that the outflow of silver from China is due more to the unfavorable foreign trade balance of the country than to the nationalization of silver by the United States Government. The nationalization of silver by America, he said, is only part of President Roosevelt's program for the inflation of silver and the raising of commodity prices. The chief cause for the outflow of silver from China is the $300 million unfavorable foreign trade balance in the past seven months.

Why Is He So Tiresome?

Parents do not always realize, or take the trouble to find out the cause, when their children are fractious, with the result that an injustice is often done when chastisement is administered as a repressive measure. Children are quick to sense an injustice and such may have a lasting effect on their character. The method of correction must depend entirely on the cause.

One of the chief reasons for tiresomeness, and one of the least suspected, is constipation; no amount of spanking will cure this.

Wise parents watch for signs of irregularity in the daily functions of their child and if these occur take immediate steps to correct the trouble by administering a dose or two of Baby's Own Tablets.

These pleasant tasting tablets are the prescription of a physician who made a special study of children's ailments; they are mildly laxative and help to settle the child's stomach, thereby removing the cause of his tiresomeness. They are non-griping and non-purging, and guaranteed free from any opiate, narcotic or other drug liable to harm the little one's intestines; furthermore, children like them, which makes them the ideal medicine for children.

Keep a vial always in the house and you will be able to correct minor health troubles at the first signs. For infantile indigestion, constipation, colds, and croup, diarrhoea, to expel worms, and remove the pains of teething there is nothing more rapidly efficacious than Baby's Own Tablets, obtainable at chemists everywhere.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1324.

The public is hereby notified that a set of revised regulations to govern the entry of vessels and the presentation of manifests and other ships' papers has received the approval of the Government. An English translation of the regulations, which will be put into force forthwith, is appended hereto.

H. O. TONG,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. BRAUD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th September, 1934.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY AND CLEARANCE OF VESSELS AND THE PRESENTATION OF MANIFESTS AND OTHER SHIPS' PAPERS.

1. *Vessel must possess National Papers.*—No merchant or privately owned vessel may enter or navigate within Chinese territorial waters without being in possession of the necessary papers as prescribed in Chinese Government Regulations in the case of a Chinese vessel, and of a National Register, in addition to other requisite papers, in the case of a foreign vessel. Contravention of this regulation will entail confiscation of the vessel.

2. *Manifest to be on board all Vessels.*—Every merchant vessel entering or navigating within Chinese waters shall have on board, duly signed by the master of the vessel and ready for presentation at any time to Customs officers, a true and complete manifest for each port of destination, written in ink or indelible pencil, in a form prescribed by the Customs, of all cargo carried thereon. Any master who fails to have the required manifests on board or to present them immediately upon the request of a Customs officer shall be liable to a fine of not less than *Standard* $100 and not exceeding *Standard* $1,000.

The following vessels shall not be required to present a manifest at the Custom House:—

(a) Men-of war;
(b) Vessels leaving port within 24 hours of arrival, provided that they do not work cargo or passengers; such vessels may, however, take on board fuel and ships' stores after obtaining permission from the Customs;
(c) Yachts;
(d) Pilot-boats.

3. *Particulars to be given in Manifests.*—A vessel's manifests shall set forth:—

(a) Name, nationality, and description of the vessel and the name of the master;
(b) A complete and correct list of all the merchandise on board, with all the marks and numbers of each package and with the number and description of the packages according to their usual name or denomination, such as barrel, keg, hogshead, case, or bag. Packages which are made up of two or more separate and distinct lots fastened or packed together as one package must be described as consisting of the number of lots involved;
(c) The places in which the cargo is stowed, *i. e.*, under hatches, in 'tween decks, etc.;
(d) The names of the ports at which the merchandise was taken on board and the ports to which it is destined, whether in China or elsewhere, and a full description of the merchandise destined for each such port;
(e) In the case of vessels from abroad, the names of persons to whom packages are respectively consigned, in accordance with the bills of lading and/or parcel receipts issued therefor, except that, when merchandise is consigned to order, the manifest shall so state.

Erasures of entries in manifests are not permitted. If alterations are necessary, the original entry is to be ruled out, but in such a way that it will remain legible. Any alteration is to be made in ink or indelible pencil and is to be initialled by the master, who is responsible for the correctness of the manifest.

4. *Report of Arrival and Presentation of Manifest.*—Within 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after arrival of a merchant vessel at a Chinese port duly open

to foreign trade, the master, or duly accredited agent, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, report at the Custom House the arrival of the vessel and present a manifest of cargo destined for that port, which manifest shall be certified correct by the master and be countersigned by the vessel's agent. Failure to comply with this regulation shall render the master liable to a fine of not less than *Standard* $50 and not exceeding *Standard* $500.

5. *Merchandise consigned to Master.*—All merchandise, including small parcels for firms or private individuals, consigned to, or sent care of, the master shall likewise be stated in the manifest, and it shall be forbidden to consign goods to any other officers or any member of the crew.

6. *Correction of Manifest.*—If there is any merchandise on board, including through cargo for other ports, which has not been entered in, or which does not agree with, the manifest, the master may apply for permission to correct the manifest within 24 hours of the entry of the vessel at the Custom House. Such correction shall only be permitted if the mistake is due to *bona fide* oversight or clerical error and if the correction desired does not involve unmanifested cargo or discrepancies which have already been discovered by Customs officers.

7. *Unmanifested Merchandise.*—If any unmanifested merchandise if found on board, the master as well as the owner of the merchandise shall each be fined not less than *Standard* $200 and not more than *Standard* $2,000, and the merchandise so found shall be liable to confiscation. When packages made up of two or more separate lots are not declared as such, or when merchandise is not described so as to allow of no doubt regarding its essential nature, the master as well as the owner of the merchandise shall each be fined a sum not exceeding *Standard* $1,000; in the latter case, however, the master will not be liable to a fine when it can be shown that the entry is in accordance with the declaration of the shipper and was made in the manifest in good faith. In cases in which merchandise is fraudulently concealed in any special device, *e. g.*, a false bulkhead, a specially constructed cavity, a part of the permanent structure of the ship or of the movable equipment thereon specially adapted for the concealment of goods, the full penalty will be exacted in respect of each special device so found, and the vessel will be liable to detention pending settlement of the case.

8. *Merchandise manifested but not on board.*—The master of a vessel presenting a manifest containing an entry or entries of goods not found on board shall request permission to correct the manifest within 24 hours, as provided for in Regulation 6, and shall explain to the satisfaction of the Customs what has happened to the missing but manifested merchandise. If considered necessary by the Customs, the master shall be called upon to produce an affidavit in support of his statement, sworn, in the case of a foreign-flag vessel, before the ship's Consul and, in the case of a Chinese-flag vessel, before the Superintendent of Customs, and sealed by the Consul or Superintendent as the case may be; the affidavit, when called for, shall be supported by official documents from the Consular or Customs authorities at the port or ports where the goods were short-shipped or discharged. In the event of the master being unable to prove that the merchandise in question was actually short-shipped or was inadvertently discharged at a port *en route*, he shall be fined not less than *Standard* $200 and not more than *Standard* $1,000 per package.

9. *Presentation of Ships' Papers and other Documents.*—Simultaneously with the presentation of the manifest (Article 4) the master of a Chinese-flag vessel shall present the following papers at the Custom House:—

Arrival Report;
Certificate of Nationality;
Certificate of Registration;
Certificate of Route;
Voyage Book;
Tonnage Dues Certificate (if the vessel possesses one);
Tonnage Measurement Certificate;
List of Arms and Ammunition carried for Self-defence (in duplicate);
Fumigation Certificate;
List of Sea Stores and Ship's Stores (see Article 11);
List of Passengers (see Article 10);
Clearance Record, if coming from a Chinese port;

The master of a foreign-flag vessel shall present the following papers:—

Arrival Report;
Ship's National Register;
Tonnage Dues Certificate (if the vessel possesses one);
List of Arms and Ammunition carried for Self-defence (in duplicate);
Fumigation Certificate;
List of Sea Stores and Ship's Stores (see Article 11);
List of Passengers (see Article 10);
Clearance Record, if coming from a Chinese port.

The master of a foreign-flag vessel may, instead of presenting the National Register at the Custom House, present an Arrival Report signed by the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, certifying that the Register has been deposited with him, provided that this procedure shall not apply to the vessels of nations who do not permit Chinese Consular officers to have the custody and possession of the Register of Chinese vessels entering their ports.

10. *List of Passengers and Baggage Declaration.*—The master, when presenting the manifest, shall, in addition, produce a list of passengers on board his vessel stating whether they are cabin or steerage passengers. If from abroad, each cabin passenegr disembarking shall declare his baggage on the special form prescribed by the Customs for the purpose and shall be subject to all the rules and restrictions contained therein. Steerage passengers who have dutiable articles shall also fill in a baggage declaration form in the manner prescribed for cabin passengers, but when the baggage of steerage passengers contains only *bona fide* personal belongings which are not subject to duty, oral declarations to the Customs officer shall suffice. All baggage declaration forms shall be ready for presentation to the Customs officer either when he boards the vessel or when examination of baggage takes place at the wharf as the case may be.

11. *Sea Stores and Ship's Stores.*—The master on arrival in port shall present to the Customs boarding officer a list of all the articles to be retained on board as sea stores or ship's stores, in a form prescribed by the Customs and in accordance with the regulations provided therein. Such stores shall be placed under Customs seal by that officer and shall remain sealed while the vessel is in port, only a quantity sufficient for the needs of the vessel while in port being left out. Should an emergency arise necessitating the withdrawal of stores under seal for consumption, permission to break the seals must be obtained from the Customs. Breaking or removing a seal without permission, or entry into a sealed storeroom by other means, or the existence of a means of such entry undeclared to the Customs, or disposal of stores in any way other than by legitimate use on board the vessel, or the presentation to the Customs of a stores list false in any respect shall render the stores involved liable to confiscation, and the master shall be fined not less than *Standard* $200 and not more than *Standard* $1,000.

12. *Discharge of Cargo.*—No vessel shall discharge cargo until a certified copy of the manifest has been handed in to the authorised Customs officer, as provided for in Articles 2, 3, and 4, and until permit to discharge has been given. If cargo is clandestinely discharged prior to presentation of the manifest and issue by the Customs of a Discharge Permit, the master shall be fined not less than one time and not exceeding two times the value of the cargo so discharged, and the cargo and vessel shall be liable to confiscation.

13. *Transhipment of Cargo.*—No vessel shall tranship cargo into any other vessel until a certified copy of the manifest has been handed to the authorised Customs officer, as provided for in Articles 2, 3, and 4, and until permission to discharge has been given. Clandestine transhipment of any cargo prior to presentation of the manifest and issue of the Discharge Permit by the Customs will render the masters of both the discharging and the loading vessel liable each to a fine of not less than one time and not exceeding two times the value of the cargo thus transhipped, and the vessels together with their cargo shall be liable to confiscation.

14. *Clearance.*—No vessel shall leave port until the master or agent has supplied to the Customs an export manifest in the form prescribed in Article 3 and has applied to the Customs for clearance and until clearance has been granted. Contravention of this regulation will render the master liable to a fine of not less than *Standard* $200 and not exceeding *Standard* $1,000.

15. *Increase of Penalties for Second and Subsequent Infractions of Regulations within a Period of Five Years from Date of First Infraction.*—In case of repetition of an offence against any of the above articles, within a period of five years from the date of imposition of the fine for the first offence, the penalties prescribed may be increased by 50 per cent. for the second offence and by 100 per cent. for the third and each subsequent offence.

16. These regulations shall be subject to amendment when necessary.

Real Estate Review by Realty Investment Co.

There are few permits for new buildings this week, and by comparison with other years, we find that September has been a month of few permits. However, the year so far compares well with the year just past. And while the number of sales are small, the present buyers are substantial as compared with speculative.

In the Eastern district there are two permits for new construction. One is for a godown on Wayside Road, just west of Lay Road, the other is for a water tower off the South-East Corner of East Yuhang and Kungping Roads.

In the Western district there is one permit for an open shed for industry on Changping, West of Gordon Road.

Road Widenings and Extensions:—

Ferry Road—between Ichang and Macao Roads, scheduled widening of Ferry Road.

East Yuhang Road—East of Wuchow Road scheduled extension of first-named road.

Pingliang and Chaoyang Roads—scheduled widening of first-named road and extension of the latter. This is East of Linching Road.

Weinan and Yangtszepoo Roads—scheduled extension of first-named Road and the widening of the latter.

Glen and Haichow Roads—scheduled widening of these two Roads on the North West Corner.

The Road To Health.

Forced by an anaemic condition to look on while others enjoy tennis and other games; what can be done to restore health and strength?

Anaemia can most easily be checked in its early stages and the symptoms are many. Do you tire easily? Suffer from faintness and dizzy spells? Are you subject to headaches? Is your appetite fickle? Do you have aches and pains in your back and limbs? Are you too pale? If any of these signs are present it is most probable you are falling a victim to anaemia, and steps should at once be taken to correct the trouble. The best way to do this is to commence a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which for over fifty years have been recognised throughout the civilised world as one of the greatest remedies for anaemia ever devised.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been proved definitely able to increase the haemoglobin, the substance which carries life-giving oxygen from the lungs and nutriment from the food digested in the intestines to the innermost cells of all the organs and tissues of the body. They are the prescription of a doctor, an M.D. of Edinburgh University, and their wonderful tonic properties have brought new life to countless sufferers. Do not give up hope if you are in an anaemic state, but try a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will be pleasantly surprised to find how much better you feel even after a few doses. Chemists everywhere can supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1934

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $ 2.81
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $ 2.78
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $14.11
Demand rate buying on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $13.91

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Business Done:- 530,000 Shares

September 19, 1934

1933-34 High	1933-34 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Mon. Sept. 17	Last Sale Tue. Sept. 18
13¾	3	—	Adams Express	6⅜	6½
33	11⅛	1.20	Alaska Juneau	16⅝	17¼
160¾	70⅝	6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	116½	128
107¾	49½	4.00	American Can	94½	95⅞
19⅝	3⅞	—	American & Foreign Power	5½	5½
27⅝	3½	—	American Metal Company	15⅛	15⅞
53½	10⅝	—	American Smelting	32¼	33¼
134¾	86¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	109⅞	109½
94⅝	50⅝	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	73½	73½
43⅛	10⅞	—	American Waterworks	14½	14¼
22⅞	5	—	Anaconda Copper	10⅝	10⅝
18⅞	5⅝	—	Atlas Corporation	8	8¼
84⅛	16⅞	1.00	Auburn	21⅜	22½
37⅞	8¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14
49½	10⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	26½	26½
37⅞	18	1.60	Borden Company	23½	23⅝
28½	5½	1.00	Borg Warner	19½	19½
20⅞	7½	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	13	13¼
102½	30½	—	Case, J. I.	37	38⅝
40⅝	15⅝	1.40	Chase National Bank	20⅝	20¼
52½	14⅞	2.50	Chesapeake Corporation	35½	35
60⅞	7⅝	1.00	Chrysler	30⅛	31
28⅛	7½	—	Columbia Gas & Electric	7½	7⅝
6⅛	1¼	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	1½	1⅝
64½	25⅝	2.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	25¼	25⅝
23⅝	4⅞	0.25	Continental Oil	17	17⅛
9⅞	2	—	Coty Inc.	4⅜	4⅜
5¼	1½	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2½	2½
93⅝	35	—	Delaware & Hudson	35½	35⅝
45⅝	12	2.00	Dome Mines	43½	42⅝
28½	10¼	—	Douglas Aircraft	14½	14¼
103⅞	32⅜	*2.60	Du Pont de Nemours	84½	84⅞
101⅛	46	4.00	Eastman Kodak	93	94
41⅝	9⅝	—	Electric Bond & Share	9¼	9¼
15⅝	3¼	—	Electric Power & Light	3½	3
19	8¼	—	Fox Film "A"	10½	11⅝
50⅝	16⅞	2.00	Freeport Texas	26¾	26⅝
10¾	2⅞	—	General Aviation	3	3¼
30¼	10½	0.60	General Electric	17⅜	18
39⅞	21	1.80	General Foods	28½	28⅝
42	10	*1.00	General Motors	27½	26½
49½	13¾	1.00	General Railway Signal	23½	24½
27⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	17	16⅝
47½	9¾	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	19½	20¼
81½	15	3.00	Hercules Pwdr. Co.	66½	67
430¼	145	12.00	Homestake Mining	385	385½
57¼	35½	3.00	Howe Sound	47	48½
23⅞	3	—	Hudson Motors	7⅞	7¾
40	6⅜	—	International Cement	18½	18⅝
46⅞	13¼	0.60	International Harvester	25	25⅝
29⅜	6⅝	0.60	International Nickel	24	24¼
21⅝	5½	—	International Tel. & Tel.	8⅝	8⅞
66⅝	12¼	—	Johns Manville	41½	41
26	7⅝	0.15	Kennecott	17⅝	17⅞
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	67	69
99⅝	49	*4.00	Liggett & Myers "B"	94½	94
36½	8½	1.00	Loew's Inc.	25⅞	26⅝
25¼	10⅜	1.20	Lorillard	16¼	16⅝
35⅝	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	22⅝	23⅝
54⅜	41¼	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	50⅜	49
43	16⅞	1.00	National City Banks	19⅝	29½
33¼	16½	—	National Distiller	18⅜	18⅝
58½	14	—	New York Central	19½	19⅜
36½	12⅜	4%S	North American	12⅞	12⅜
96⅝	31½	3.00	Owens Illionois Glass	60	60
31⅞	14¼	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	14¼	14⅜
6⅝	1⅝	—	Packard Motors	3⅜	3¼
42½	13⅜	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	20⅛	20⅜
6⅜	1½	—	Pennroad Corporation	1⅝	1⅜
20⅜	4⅜	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	14⅜	14½
12¼	3	—	Radio Corporation	5	5
54¼	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45⅝	45½
51⅝	12½	—	Sears Roebuck	35⅜	35¼
19⅞	6	0.60	Socony-Vacuum Corporation	13¼	13½
28	10½	1.50	Southern California Edison	10½	10⅝
22½	5½	—	Standard Gas & Electric	6⅜	6⅞
50⅛	22⅜	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	41⅜	41⅞
66⅛	45⅜	3.80	Sterling Products	55	56
9	1½	—	Studebaker	3	2⅞
30⅛	10⅜	1.00	Texas Corporation	21½	21⅝
9⅜	2⅜	0.12	Transamerica	5⅜	5⅜
51⅞	19⅜	1.40	Union Carbide & Carbon	39¾	40
133⅜	61¼	6.00	UnionPacific	94	95
46⅝	12½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	12⅛	11⅜
14½	3⅜	—	United Corporation	3⅜	3½
25	13⅝	1.20	United Gas Improvement	13⅜	13⅞
25	2⅞	—	U. S. Rubber	14¼	14⅜
67½	28⅜	—	U. S. Steel	29⅞	30⅝
51½	21½	*2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	43½	43½
36¼	7⅝	—	Vanadium	14½	14⅜
13⅝	1	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	4	4½
58⅜	19⅜	0·65	Westinghouse Elect.	29½	29½
54⅞	25½	2.40	Woolworth	46⅜	46⅝

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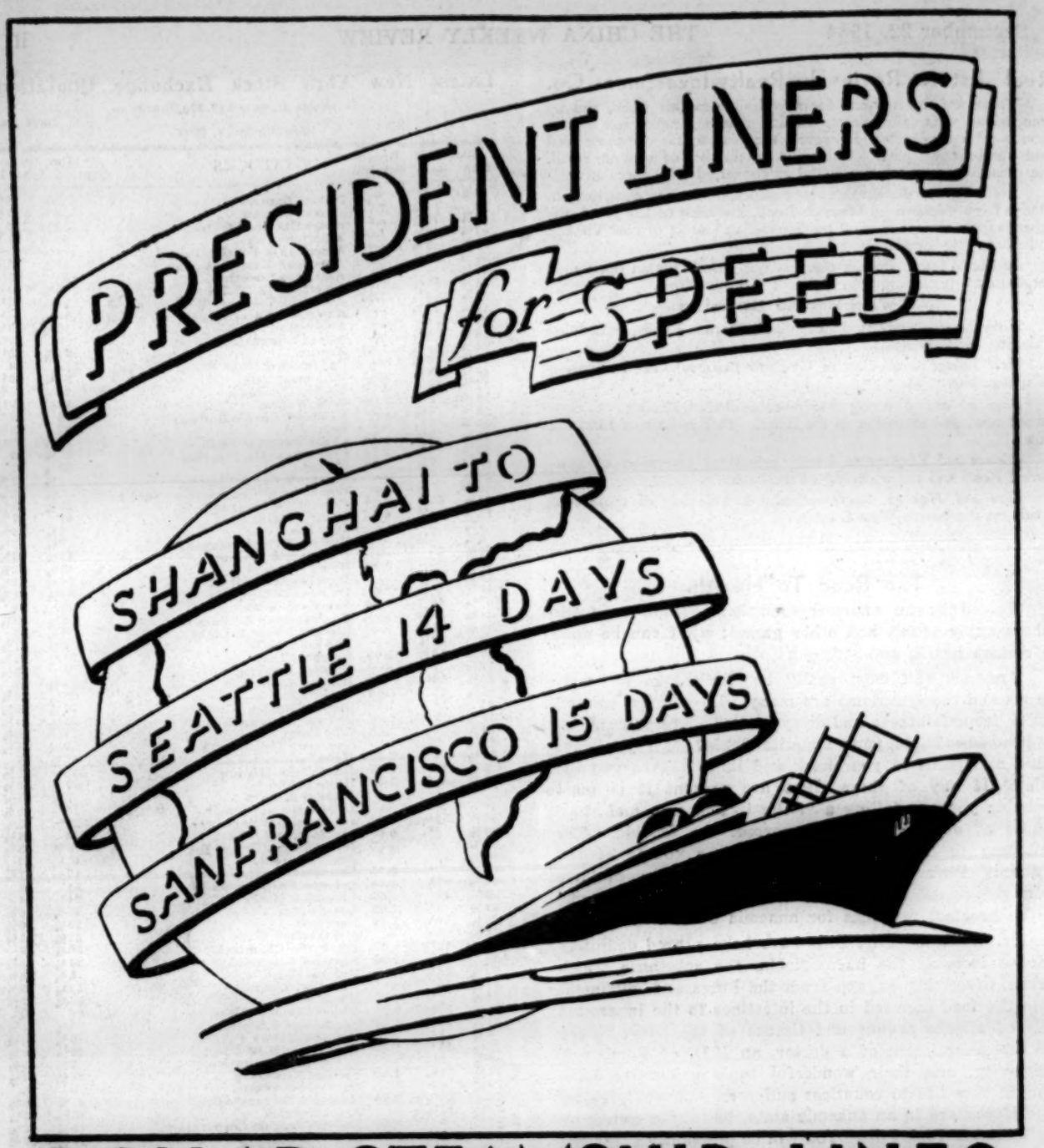

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